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SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1858.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

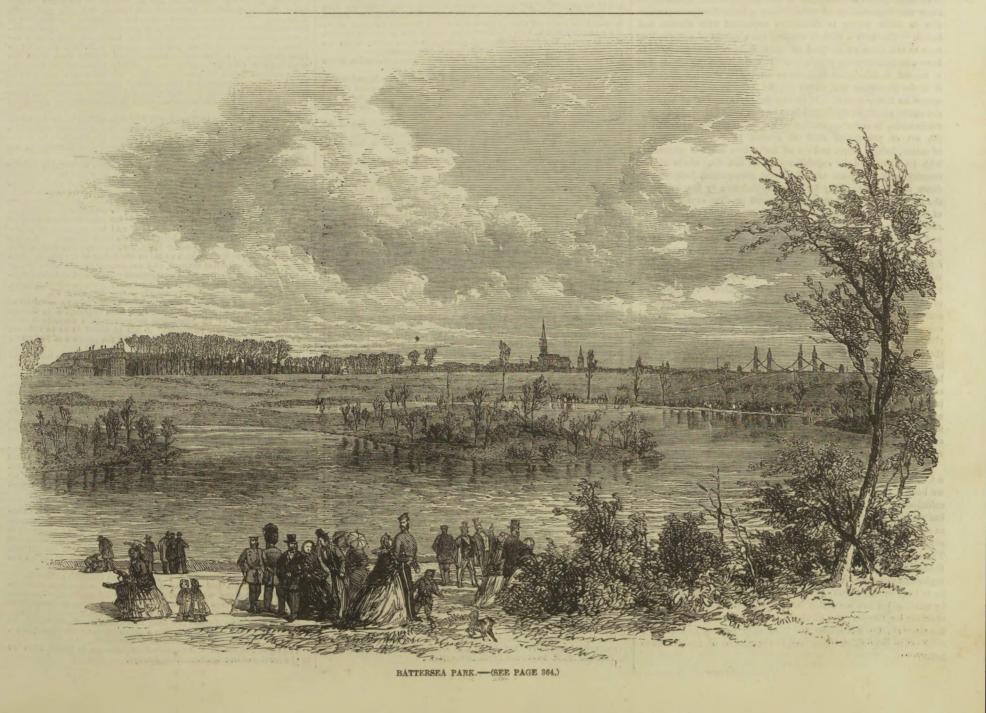
THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

In the dearth of any very exciting home topic, and in spite of a certain negative interest which seems to characterise all our tendencies towards our Eastern Empire, the subject which mainly occupies public attention is India. At this moment, while there is an apparent inclination to make the rival India Bills of Lord Derby and Lord Palmerston the shuttlecocks of party, perhaps the last scene of the first act of the great drama of the Bengal mutiny is being played out. It may be that, before the columns of this Journal for the present week meet the eyes of its readers, we shall know whether Lucknow has fallen beneath the overwhelming cannonade which was prepared to send slaughter and destruction into the midst of the accumulated remains of the sepoy revolt; or whether the imposing force and the complete military arrangements of Sir Colin Campbell will have led to the more discreet course of capitulation on the part of the occupiers of the beleagured capital of Oude. One thing at least is certain, and that is, that the net is spread skilfully and efficiently around the devoted mutineers and rebels, and all escape, except in few and isolated cases, through its interstices, is hopeless. It is not to be supposed but that the head and front of the outbreak, on which the gaze of England has been anxiously fixed for so many months, is crushed, and that henceforth the military portion of our Indian difficulty will be confined to the pursuit, and, if possible, to the extinction, of predatory bands of stragglers, who will fight here and there with halters about

their necks, and who will, it is to be feared, prove to be not a little troublesome for some time to come. The very first consideration then will be, what is the most efficient mode of dealing with these Asiatic guerrillas, and what is the kind of force which can with most advantage, or rather with any chance of success, be brought against them? The contest will have wholly changed its nature, and the test of superiority must be sought in the heels, rather than the arms, of the future combatants. As far as our European "troops of position" are concerned with the raid of Lucknow, their task must perforce be over for many a long month to come; for it must not be forgotten that, while in this country we are shivering and cowering under the blasts of the keenest and sharpest of north-east winds, that which is called in India the hot weather, par excellence, has actually begun, and the English soldiery-horse, foot, and artillery-are practically hors de combat. The first duty of the Executive in the upper provinces will be, or ought to be, the organisation of some kind of police, composed of natives to the climate born, who will not labour under the physical impossibility of hunting lawless fugitives, and probable marauders, under a temperature of 120 or 130 degrees. This is an absolute necessity, for unless the dispersed mutineers who may escape the trap set for them -and thousands of them must be able to do so-are dealt with at once, and sedulously, in detail, the next few months may enable them to gather to a head on some point which may be made the centre of another regular campaign, It is hardly reasonable to suppose that all this has not been fore-

seen, and is not in process of being provided for, but its very obviousness justifies allusion and dissertation on its importance.

But assuming the victory sanguinary or bloodless, as the case may be, of Lucknow-assuming the complete organisation of, say, a Sikh "gendarmerie," and its being turned loose into the jungles and the hills after the fugitives Pandies-assuming the completeness of military measures, and the fullest vindication of martial lawthere comes the inevitable suggestion, after that, what? With Hindostan once more under our dominion, what are we going to do with it? This vast and momentous question is being practically asked every day, and every day increases the necessity for its being answered, while it is by no means easy to say where the answer is to come from. There really seems to be only one point on which public opinion and statesmen have made up their minds, and that is the abolition of the East India Direction; the rest, for aught that the out-of-door world can see, is simply political and administrative chaos. We seem to be prepared to deal, somehow or the other, with the home government of India, although the actual how is floating in a most batlike fashion between the gentlemen on the Treasury benches and the gentlemen opposite; but, as regards the future local administration of the affairs of the East, we not only have no guarantee for, or any declared course of, Imperial policy, but we literally do not hear a word about it. We do not hear a whisper with regard to what are to be the future functions, powers, and responsibilities of the Governor-General, the Governors; of the Presidencies, or the civil administration of



that vast region, which it is not too much to say has passed through the ordeal of a revolution; and, whereas we have had the bulk of our Eastern military system simply scattered to the winds, we hear nothing of the future organisation of the army of Bengal. It may, doubtless, be urged that these are questions with which it will be the duty of those responsible functionaries whom Parliament is about to create to deal; but surely it is not too much to demand, in a case like this, that, if all the problems connected with the civil and military administration of India for the future are not to be presented to us solved and perfected, they should at least be indicated or shadowed forth. It is hardly possible to conceive anything but failure to result from an attempt on the part of the Imperial Legislature to confine itself to providing for the readjustment of the machinery of Indian government at home, and to dissolving the existing relations between the authorities here and those in the East, without defining the future position, powers, and responsibilities of the latter in the local government of that vast and multipeopled continent. The events of the last year, turn them which way you will, prove to demonstration that the defect of our rule is not to be cured by the simple abolition of the double government in London. It is local administration which is at the bottom of local eventualities. It is idle to talk of our governing India in Leadenhall-street, even though all the wisdom of English statesmanship, and all the practical knowledge of Indian experience, be concentrated around a Council Board there. What is to be done in the shape of the actual government of India must be done on the spot, by capable men acquainted with the peculiar requirements, conditions, customs, and creeds of the different provinces and populations which go to make up what is not a homogeneous empire, but an Asiatic world, full of diversities of race and habits, thoughts and feelings. You may establish a general principle on which all this may be done, but you cannot centralise a government. These questions are not only left unsettled, but they are not even mooted. Then next, but not least in importance, comes the question of what is to be the nature of our military establishment? We have tried to the full the experiment of a native army proper, and we have now to decide whether we are to occupy India, or at least Bengal, which presses most, entirely by means of British troops, or whether we are to try a new system of native enlistment, training, and discipline. These are matters on which public opinion and Parliament ought to decide, and they ought not to be left to the mere dictation of a Minister for India, even though backed by a Council, the members of which may be his advisers, but who are more likely to be his obsequious

Nor ought the consideration of the future of India to be limited to mere questions of the machinery of administration: there ought to be another movement, the result of which may create an influence in that possession of the Crown only second to that which may be expected to result from good government, and that is, the throwing open of India to British enterprise-in short, the beginning of the colonisation of that country. We have occupied India. I'we have ruled it, well or ill, as the case may be, but we have never thoroughly endeavoured to inoculate it with our commercial spirit. We have never sought to apply to it the principle which has actuated us in our dealings with our colonies; we have never sought to colonise. Arguments, weighty enough in their way, have been used against the adoption of this principle, and which go to show the impossibility of establishing a large European population in India, owing to difficulties connected with climate and habits. But with a view to working out a system of colonisation, such as can alone be adopted in India, it is not indispensable to have a large European population. It is not European labour that is wanted in Hindostan in order to develop its vast resources, but it is the European and, above all, the English mind that is required for that purpose. It is knowledge, capability of teaching the native cultivator of the soil how best to avail himself of its productiveness; it is the application of European science and skill to the art of production that is needed to bring the growth of cotton, indigo, sugar, and tea of India into relative proportion with its acres and its capabilities. You dot the whole of that country with European administrators, magistrates, judges, residents, and soldiers. Why for every Englishman in the service of the Government should there not be three or four representatives of the English capitalist, in the shape of scientific agriculturists and commercial agents? There is nothing to prevent the training and transmission from this country at an early age of a class of men of this description, who would be able to meet the climatic difficulties of life in India quite as well as civil servants and military men; and, if due attention be paid to quality, there need be no necessity for numbers in such a system of colonisation. Something of this kind was done in our West Indian possessions, where a comparatively few European supervisors of African labour created colonies which in their day sent home millionaires who used to rival the nabobs of the golden time of the pagoda-tree. It is not, therefore, so very rash an assertion to say that, by means of an intelligent and well-directed European colonisation, a new era may be inaugurated in India which would gradually ameliorate the condition of the native population, act favourably upon the existing tenure of land, and operate on our establishment in India by those moral and commercial influences which will tend more surely and more readily to amalgamate her with our empire than the presence of a million of soldiers, or the most perfect machinery of government which the art of man can devise.

In reference to this subject it is not out of place to notice that a Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed, and has, we believe, commenced its sittings, to inquire into the question of the colonisation of India. From its labours we do not expect much; but we view the appointment of such a Parliamentary inquisition as significant. If it should prove to be the first step in turning the attention of the public to this subject it will have done a great good. The inevitable Blue-book which it will produce may be closed to thousands of eyes, but it may be opened by some yet mute and inglorious pioneer of Western civilisation, whose province it may be to awaken this country to the value of her Eastern dependencies, by teaching her how to develop them. Who shall say, then, how much of future blessing may not be evoked out of the temporary curse of the sepoy mutiny if it should result in fully rousing England to a sense of the duty which is involved in her mission of civilisation to FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Ir is a noticeable fact that a traditional custom, once as completely a part of French manners and habits as the observance of the jour de an-viz., the promenade de Longchamps, seems, this year, after a certain period of decline, to have entirely died out-expired of inanition. It was remarked that on the three days usually devoted to this ceremony the carriages were rather fewer in number than on ordinarily fine days at this season; there were hardly any smart equipages, and the toilets were such as appear every day in the streets, the Champs Elysées, and the Bois de Boulogne. This circumstance is the more remarkable fact that display, carried to the most extravagant lengths, is, all over Paris, the order of the day.

The arrival of Easter is bringing with it innumerable fêtes, especially in the official world. Last week took place at the Tuileries a soirée de physique expérimentale, attended by six distinguished savants, professors of physical sciences. The Emperor and Empress were much gratified by the interesting facts brought before them, and, it is said, propose to renew these entertainments frequently.

We learn from competent authority that one of the Emperor's principal reasons for selecting the Duc de Malakoff as his representative at the English Court was the fact of his feeling assured that such a choice would ensure the carrying out of the conciliatory policy he is most anxious to observe in his relations with England. It is a fact that among those about him, generally speaking, there exists so much irritation and soreness with regard to England that he has been frequently induced to interdict the subject of these complaints in his

There is now going on in Paris the sale (which lasts from the 6th to the 12th inst.) of the celebrated library of the late Comte d'Argout, senator, and formerly a Minister. There are 712 lots, which contain some of the rarest and most valuable books known to collectors.

One of the most beautiful estates in France has just been purchased by the Comte de Polignac, Captain of Chasseurs, and his wife, an Englishwoman, who brought him a dot of several millions of francs. This charming domain, La Source (so called from its containing the source of the River Loiret), was about to be, according to French custom on the death of the donor, cut up and sold in small lots, when the purchase in this way saved it.

Méry is about to bring out a poem of some three hundred verses, entitled "Les Vierges de Lesbos," which is said to possess the double merit of extreme purity and great boldness. He is also contemplating a drama, taken from a novel of his own, "Un Amour dans l'avenir."

The success of Roger at Vienna has been almost unprecedented. Never since the year 1759 have the books of the theatre shown so large a receipt, and at the last represensation of "Lucia" he was called forward twenty-five times. He sang in German. At Paris Tamberlik has also had a most brilliant reception.

The trousseau of the Princess Stéphanie de Hohenzollern, about to be married to the King of Portugal, has been executed at Paris at a cost of nearly 700,000 fr., exclusive of jewels. To the bitter disappointment of the Parisian morveilleuses, it was not allowed to be

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The great musical and theatrical success of the day is Gevaert's "Quentin Durward."

The ceremony of inaugurating the important line of unbroken communication, the Boulevard de Sevastopol, in Paris, took place on Monday afternoon, by the Emperor in person; and it was conducted as might be expected, with a magnificence worthy of the occasion. The weather was most favourable. At an early hour immense crowds flocked from the most distant parts of the city towards the spot where the ceremony was to take place, or over which the Imperial cortege was to pass. We defer a detailed account to next week, when we purpose to give an Engraving of this interesting ceremony.

It is reselved that a medal shall be struck in commemoration of the opening of the Boulevard de Savastopol.

Pursuant to the plan announced in the Emperor's speech, and which had been already adopted by the Municipal Commission, a bill was on Tuesday presented to the Corps Legislatif for authorising the city of Paris to borrow 100 millions to form a fund, made up by the State to 160 millions, for forming new boulevards in Paris.

A carillon, or chime of bells, on an immense scale, admitting of the compass of a gigantic piano, is, it is said, about to be established in the silent and useless Tour St. Jaques; at least a proposal to this effect has just been submitted to the city of Paris.

Subscriptions are now open all over Paris for the relief of Lamartine and the liquidation of his lishilities.

A bill is, by order of the Emperor, to be presented to the Legislative Body for granting pensions to the families of the persons while din the last attempt on his Majesty's life, and to the persons who were injured.

The committee of the Legislative Body on the Budget has terminated its examination. The Government had denanded oredits for raying the increase of salaries granted to certain categories of employes of the Ministries, but the committee declares that it does not think them necessary, and it proposes that the increase granted to persons who receive 15,

The Madrid journals are again occupied with the alleged fusion of the two branches of the Boyal family; and, whilst some express great alarm, others denounce the Government for not having prevented it. The Iteria and Novedades had been seized for the publication of articles on the alleged project. It was said that the negotiations for the fusion had taken place under the auspices of the French, English, and Russian Governments. The Government and the Carlist journals affect to treat the matter with indifference; and the semi-official Correspondencia Autografa has the following on the subject:—"Even if such an idea were to arise in some people's minds, the Government would oppose it, as fatal to our existing institutions and to the Queen in whose name they administer public affairs. Three days ago the Minister of the Interior presented to the Congress a bill on the press, and in it is an article, the 25th, which describes as a serious offence any opposition, direct or indirect, to the laws which exclude a branch of the Royal family from the throne." The Iberia mentions a rumour that Count de Montemolino is about to leave Naples to visit some of the States of Germany in the hope of raising a loan. The journals of the Liberal party vehemently attack the talked-of fusion of the two branches of the Royal family, but in doing so they declare that they do not consider it probable.

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The Government was about to present a bill relative to the sale of ecclesiastical property. It is based, it is said, on the arrangement come to between M. Mon and the Papal Government.

TTALY.

Intelligence from Genoa of the 2nd inst., by telegram via Marseilles, gives the result of the trial which took place at Lucca of the Leghorn insurgents. Eight of the prisoners are condemned to death, and eleven to various terms of imprisonment. Five of the latter are Sardinium sphiests.

eleven to various terms of imprisoners are condemned to death, and eleven to various terms of imprisonment. Five of the latter are Sardinian subjects.

A letter from Turin states that Mr. Hodge underwent his second examination on the 26th March. It was not minute, and was conducted with great fairness on the part of the Sardinian authorities, who alone were present. It is reported that no further examination will be allowed by the Sardinian Government; and that as soon as there is time to communicate with France Mr. Hodge will be discharged, as the Sardinian authorities have admitted they have themselves nothing against him of sufficient importance to justify his detention on their account. Mr. Hodge has been set at liberty, the claim for his extradition by the Sardinian Government having been abandoned by the French Emperor.

The Sardinian Government, in a circular issued upon the Cagliari question, says that the explanations hitherto exchanged between the two Cabinets of Turin and Naples having led to no result, a grave conflict is imminent; for the Government of Sardinia has a right to reparation, and is resolved on obtaining, by reprisals, or in any other way, a satisfaction for its insulted flag, and complete justice for its subjects violently despoiled. Then follows a narrative of the well-known facts.

RRUSSIA.

The health of the King continues to improve.
A letter from Berlin says:—"The ladies of this capital have been in the habit of assembling about noon in the alleys of Thiorgarten, where the Princess Frederick William has been in the habit of taking her rides on horseback. For some days past the ladies have, however, been doomed to disappointment, as the equestrian exercises of the illustrious amazon have been interdicted by her physicians for some months to come. Soon after Easter the Prince and Princess Frederick William will pay visits to the Courts of Dessau, Weimar, Gotha, &c."

The Committee of the Second Chamber of Holland on the bill relative to the militia has, after several months' delay, presented its report. The document makes various objections to the bill, the principal of which are that it is of too military a character, constituting the militia as if it were the regular army; that it is unconstitutional in some of its enactments; and that it proposes to make far too great a levy of men, the number being 55,000, which is 1 in every 300, whereas heretofore only 1 in 500 had been taken.

TURKEY.

By a despatch from Trieste, dated April 5, we learn that the Turkish troops which embarked at Kleck have established their camp at Stolaz. It is said that 6000 irregulars are concentrated at Kuezko. The Rajahs have refused to obey their chief, Vukalowich. There has been as yet no collision. The Montenegrins keep quiet within their frontiers.

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UNITED STATES.

The bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution has passed the Senate. Senator Douglas made a telling speech against the measure of three hours' duration, in which, says the New York Herald, "he went over to the Republican party, bag and baggage." On the 23rd, after the adoption of sundry amendments, the final vote was taken, and resulted in the carrying of the measure, the figures being thirty-three to twenty-five. The Senate Chamber was crowded to excess by spectators, and there were both cheering and hissing on the announcement of the result. The measure now goes to the House of Representatives, where a determined resistance awaits it. Nothing else of moment had transpired in Congress.

The Senate of Louisiana had indefinitely postponed the project adopted by the House for the importation of free negroes from Africa. This, of course, is tantamount to an abandonment of the scheme.

We have later news from Utah. A mail from Fort Independence was three months in reaching the United States' camp, and then half despoiled of its contents. A Mormon prisoner had escaped, and it was feared that there were traitors in the camp. An express is said to have reached Leavenworth, from the camp of Colonel Johnston, requesting that supplies of ammunition and more men be sent him immediately. The excitement attending the religious revival in various parts of the States had undergone no abatement.

Resolutions in favour of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution had been passed by the Senate of Pennsylvania.

AUSTRALASIA.

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AUSTRALASIA.

Three exploring expeditions are on the point of being undertaken by the provinces of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. The first mentioned colony has appointed Mr. Gregory to the command of a party which has the twofold object in view of discovering some traces of the long-lost Dr. Leichardt, and also of exploring the district in which that adventurous traveller is supposed to have perished. The Melbourne Philosophical Society have much the same ends in view in sending out their expedition, which, however, will occupy a field a little to the north of Mr. Gregory's party. The South Australian expedition has objects of a more local character, and its leader, Mr. Herschel Babbage, proposes to spend a couple of years in exploring the hitherto unknown tracts in the north-west portion of the province.

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The general election in New South Wales is said to be on the whole favourable to the Cowper Ministry, which has, however, received a blow in the secession of the Attorney-General, Mr. Plunkett, in consequence of his having been superseded somewhat arbitrarily in his office as a member of the National Board of Education.

The tardy progress of the Imperial Government in carrying out the separation of the Moreton Bay district from New South Wales, and erecting the former into an independent province, has given rise to some uneasiness, which has vented itself in a petition to the Queen.

In Victoria, triennial Parliaments, vote by ballot, and no property qualification, are already established facts; to which will shortly, in all probability, be added a "reform" for the representation of minorities in the different constituencies, and the payment of representatives, though the last has been for some time rejected. A great-cricket match has been played at Melbourne between the club of that city and that of Sydney, which ended in the defeat of the latter. The contest excited universal interest, and was honoured with a Derby-day notice by the Legislature, which adjourned nem. com. during the playing of the match. There are now published in Victoria—Daily papers, 8; bi-weekly, 8; tri-weekly, 3; weekly papers, 21: total, 40.

The Legislature of South Australia have appointed two members of the Lower and one of the Upper House as a deputation to discuss the preliminaries of an Australian federation in a conference with deputies from the other provinces. A bill is about to be introduced for the purpose of allowing colonists to distil the produce of their own vineyards.

The details of the Tasmanian census made last year have been published. The entire population numbers 81,492 souls, of whom 47,714 are members of the Church of England, 16,852 are Roman Catholics,

lished. The entire population numbers \$1,492 souls, of whom 47,714 are members of the Church of England, 16,852 are Roman Catholics, 7229 Scotch Presbyterians, 8541 Protestant Dissenters, and 475 Jews, Mahometans, and Pagans. The Waste Lands Bill has been rejected Mahometans, and Pagans. The Waste Lands Bill has been rejected by the Upper House in Committee, to the great disappointment of the

public, which had been eagerly looking forward to deriving much benefit from one of its proposed provisions, which spread the payment for land over the space of eight years, instead of ready money to be paid at the time of purchase.

There is little news of general interest from New Zealand. In Wellington the election of Dr. Fetherston to the superintendency has been protested against as invalid, and with some probability of success. In Canterbury the colonists are taking active measures to open up a read to the newly-discovered tracts of land on the west coast of that province.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Governor was still on the frontier, but was expected soon to return to Cape Town. It is said that Sir George is organising a regiment of Kaffirs for service in India; and that a great many have already volunteered. His Excellency intends paying Englanda shortvisit in the course of a few months. The Bishop was at St. Helena, where a movement for creating a separate bishopric in that island was proceeding under his auspices.

The Colonial Parliament was to be opened on the 10th of March. Forty-six Kaffirs had succeeded in making their escape from the Amsterdam Battery, where there were about 200 confined. The Cape Town Volunteer Corps immediately started in pursuit, and patrols of faithful Kaffirs were sent out. Only half a dozen still remain at large. The French ship Auguste has been wrecked in St. Francis' Bay, the captain and crew nearrowly escaping a watery grave. She was quite a new vessel, not having been launched seven months.

The Cape Parliament has expressed its intention to devote £200,000 to the service of immigration from Europe.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

OPERATIONS AT LUCKNOW.-FLIGHT AND PURSUIT OF THE REBELS.

The following telegram from her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Egypt was received at the Foreign Office, via Corfu, on Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m.

ALEXANDRIA, April 3, 1858.

The steamer Candia arrived at Suez yesterday from Calcutta; the steamer Oriental, from Bombay, has arrived at Aden; and the Candia brings the following news obtained from that vessel:

General Outram crossed the Goomtee on the 6th of March.

On the 11th Hope's brigade captured the Queen's Palace. On the 13th Kaiserbagh and Imaumbarra, a mass of palaces adjoining the Residency, were stormed and taken. Sir E. Lugard pushed on from the Dilkoosha, and captured the Martinière and Bankhouse on

On the 14th the enemy began to pour in torrents from the city in the

direction of Robilcund. They were pursued from one side by Brigadier Campbell, and from the other by Brigadier Hope Grant, with strong detachments of cavalry and horse artillery.

Sir H. Rose's force is advancing through Bundelcund.

The country being cleared up to Jhansi, Whitlock's force is moving on Saugor. The General and Staff arrived on the 10th, and remain in that neighbourhood.

General Roberts' force has passed Nusseerabad on its way to Kotah, where the rebels are said to be in strength.

A telegram received by the Times from its correspondent at Malta states:—"There was a panic in Calcutta on the 3rd of March. The President in Council called out the Volunteers and placed cannon on the bridges. Information had been received that the Barrackpore sepoys, who were to relieve the fort garrison that night, were to have arms and attack the city. All, however, passed off quietly."

SKIRMISH WITH THE ARABS AT ADEN.

SKIRMISH WITH THE ARABS AT ADEN.

The Sultan of Adhies, a town twenty miles from Aden, having stopped and prevented supplies from entering the fort, the Brigadier commanding the Aden garrison went out on the morning of the 18th of March, with a force of 600 men and two guns, and, after a skirmish with the Arabs, succeeded in bringing them to terms.

The Arabs are said to have lost between twenty and thirty men, without a casualty on our side.

When the Candia left Aden all was quiet, and the natives had again been received within the walls,

Her Majesty's ship Cyclops left Aden for Suez on the 24th ult. Her Majesty's ship Pylades left Madras for Suez on the 18th ult.

Corfu, April 7, 11 a.m.

John Green,

Corfu, April 7, 11 a.m. JOHN GREEN.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE DESPATCH.

Although in many respects similar to the telegram received at the Foreign Office, we give in its entirely the following telegram which has been received at the India House, on account of the deep interest attached to the subject :-

LUCKNOW.

On the 8th of March the arrangements on both sides of the Goomtee

On the 8th of March the arrangements on both sides of the Goomtee for the attack were completed.

On March the 9th Sir J. Outram turned the enemy's first great line of defences by an enfilading fire, and the Martinière was stormed by the second division, under Sir E. Lugard.

On the 10th of March Sir Colin Campbell seized the Bankhouse, and took up an advanced position in front of it. Sir J. Outram pushed forward his advances on the left of the Goomtee, the resistance of the enemy being obstinate.

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On the 11th of March her Majesty's 42nd and 93rd Highlanders stormed the Begum's Palace, and Sir J. Outram crossed the Goomtee and occupied the buildings in front of the pa'ace.

In these operations our Joss was under 100 killed and wounded. Among the killed are Captain Macdonald, her Mejesty's 93rd; Captain Cooper, Rifle B igade; Captain Moorsom, Staff.

On the 13th of March a sap was run up to the Imaumbarra, which is close to the walled inclosure of the Keiserbagh.

On the 14th of March the Imaumbarra was stormed, and the troops, following close on the retiring enemy, entered the Kaiserbagh with them. The contest lasted until three o'clock p.m., by which time Sir Colin Campbell was in full possession of the Kaiserbagh.

On the 15th of March the enemy, after the fall of the Kaiserbagh, having commenced their flight from the city, Brigadier Campbell, with a brigade of cavalry and horse artillery, was dispatched in pursuit. Sir Hope Grant also advanced to Seetapoor, on the direct road to Rohilcund, with 1000 sabres, to intercept the fugitives who might be forced in that direction by Brigadier Campbell.

Up to the 15th of March the enemy still occupied some parts of Lucknow, but intelligence of Sir Colin Campbell's reduction and occupation of the whole city is hourly expected.

The Commander-in-Chief sends the following intelligence to-day [March 18] from Lucknow:—

Yesterday the bridges were secured, and the troops advanced and occupied the Muchee Bawan and Great Imaumbarra. Large bodies of the enemy crossed the stone bridges an hour before the attack was commenced by Sir J. Outram. The resistance was slight compared with the previous day. A Goorkah division seized the enemy's position in front of Alumbagh last night. Numbers of armed and unarmed men are evacuating the city by the outlets. They passed to the north.

Our advances to-day are gradually pushed on all sides of the line occupied by the troops, particularly towards Goolghat and Moosabah, in which direction the enemy are advancing. The point they intend to make for is not known.

A body of rebels had threatened Etawah, but have since recrossed

It is reported from Rewah that the rebels have taken Cheomar (?), and that the Rajah and the Deputy-Commissioner, Mr. Cavin, are

prisoners.

Sir H. Rose occupied Bandapoor on March 10.

The Rajah had fled to Chunderee.

The rebel Dessayees are still in the Canara jungles, but large reinforcements have been dispatched to the magistrate by the Madras Government, and the Bombay frontier is carefully guarded. The following telegraphic despatch, dated Allahabad, 17th March,

The following telegraphic despatch, duals.

7 p.m., has just been received:—

It is reported from Futtygurh, under date the 15th of March, that the Nana is still at Jehanpoor, and the chief rebels are with him. The rebels have again entered the Futtygurh district, attacked the Thannahs, and driven off the police posted there. General Penny must be close at hand on the Jumna side. The rebels who had entered the Ghatumpore Pergunnah have recrossed the river to Humeerpore.

H. L. Anderson, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, March 18, 1858.

CHINA.

By the Candia, which arrived at Suez on the 20th ult., we have advices from Hong-Kong to Feb. 27.

Braves were mustering in large numbers round Canton, determined on an attempt to retake the city.

The representatives of the Allied Powers were preparing for their departure northwards; but it is said that all thought of visiting Pekin this year is given up.

The Inflexible, with Yeh as a prisoner, arrived at Singapore on the 1st of March.

1st of March.

In the letter from our Correspondent at Canton in last week's In the letter from our Correspondent at Canton in last week a number the name of the officer alluded to as having been severely wounded in the right arm in the attack upon the city should have been Dadson, not Daddon—Lieutenant Portlock Dadson, of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines Light Infantry.]

THE REGENCY OF TRIPOLI - The celebrated chief, Ghima, has been killed in an engagement with the Pacha's troops, near Gadames. This, it is thought, will give tranquillity to the Regency.

MEXICO.- We have advices from Mexico which indicate that Zulcaga was successfully resisting his enemies, and that his troops were moving on Vera Cruz.

THE COURT.

THE Queen and the Prince Consort have entertained a succes-

The Queen and the Prince Consort have entertained a succession of distinguished gues's this week at Windsor Castle. His Royal Highness Prince George of Saxony arrived on Monday, attended by his Excellency Count Vitzthum d'Eckatacat, Saxon Minister at this Court, Among the other visitors who have enjoyed the Royal hospitality may be mentioned his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Excellency the Ambassador of France, the Earl of Malmesbury, and Earl Delawarr. On Saturday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, drove to Clitden, and honoured the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with a visit.

On Easter Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chape. The Hon, and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor performed the service, and administered the Holy Sacrament. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and younger Royal children, walked on the East Terrace, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the Home Park. The Royal dinner party this evening. In addition to his Royal Highness Prince George of Saxony, included the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Malmesbury, and Earl Delawarr.

On Tuceday the Queen held a Privy Council, which was attended by all the Ministers, with the exception of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort accompanied by Prince George of Saxony, the Prince of Wales, Princes Alice, the younger members of the Royal family, the visitors staying at the Castle, and the ladies and gentlemen of the bousehold, witnessed Mr. Rarey's whole system of subduing the horse this morning, in the Riding School of the Castle. In the afternoon the Prince of Wales, Princes Alice, the younger members of the Duchess of Kent paid

6th of May.

Her Majesty has also announced her intention to hold Levees at St.

James's Palace on Wednesday, the 14th inst., and on Wednesday, the

His Excellency the Ambassador of France left town on Monday afternoon on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The Countess was prevented obeying her Majesty's commands by indisposition.

The Baroness Brunnow is expected in town early next week,

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have been passing the holidays at Clifden Park, near Maidenhead.

Lord John Russell, immediately after the holidays, will resume be occupation of his residence in Chesham-place, just vacated by Lord

Lord and Lady Londesborough have returned to Grimston Park, Yorkshire, after passing the winter months at Cannes with their family

COUNTRY NEWS

THE PRINCE CONSORT has contributed a donation of £50 towards the erection of the Agricultural Hall of the Royal Dublin Society.

wards the erection of the Agricultural Hall of the Royal Dublin Society.

THE NEW TOWNHALL AND CORN EXCHANGE, RUGBY.—The opening of the above building was celebrated by a public dinner in the assembly-room at the Townhall, on Tuesday last. The building stards upon the site on which stood the schools and almshouses built and endowed by Richard Elboro. The front, which is very ornamental, is in the High-street; and the clock stands in the centre of the town; the approach to the covered market is in Sheep-street. The entrance-hall is laid with tesselated pavement of a rich pattern. On the left hand side of the grand entrance is a spacious and lofty room, where the Magisterial and County Court business is to be held. On the right hand side are two large, well-proportioned rooms, which are about to be let. one as the Mechanics' Institute, and the other as a public news-room. There are also convenient ante-rooms on the ground floor, with excellent vaults under the entrance-hall, which are taken by a wine and spirit merchant. The covered market, or Corn Exchange, will afford good accommodation to the farmers, the butchers, the poulterers, and others who have been wont to attend the market exposed to the inclemency of the weather. The grand staircase leads to the assembly-room, which is 78 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 26 feet high. The mouldings are bold, and in good keeping with the size of the room, which is lighted by two sunlights of sixty-three jets each, forming seven sunflowers, the light from which completely fills every part of the room, besides producing a very pleasing effect.

THE DUBLIN COLLEGE AFFRAY .- On Saturday last the investi-THE DUBLIN COLLEGE AFFRAY.—Un Saturday last the investigation into the eases arising out of this affair was resumed before Messrs. M'Dermott and Stronge. It was decided to return the case against Colonel Browne and eight of the police for trial.—The commission was opened on Wednesday by Baron Greene and Mr. Justice Keogh; in the course of his charge to the grand jury, and while referring to the bills against Colonel Browne and the police, Baron Greene was interrupted by the Crown solicitor, who informed his Lordship that, the case not being ripe, it would be necessary to postpone the sending up the bills to the commission which sits in June next. The case accordingly stands over.

commission which sits in June next. The case accordingly stands over.

The Trial of the Rev. Samuel Shith and his Wife for the attack upon a Mr. Leach, of Croydon, took place at Gloucester on Tuesday. Our readers are familiar with the details of this most extraordinary case. The indictment comprised three counts, and the prisoners were found guilty on the third, that of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The facts elicited in the cross-examination of the prosecutor, and the remarkable avowal of Mr. Smith, that he had made his wife an instrument, by which he might revenge himself upon Leach, read like a chapter of romance. On Wednesday Mr. Smith was sentenced to four years' penal servitude. Mrs. Smith, who had been recommended to mercy by the jury, was told that on entering into bail she would be set at liberty, Judgment against her having been respited.

Muender and Success and Alley of Grout Learney gives an

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The John o' Groat Journal gives an account of a shocking occurrence at Lerwick. Mr. Peter Williamson, a thriving general merchant and whaling-agent, during the night of the 28th ultimo, butchered his wife and three children. His first victim was his wife. He had apparently struck her a fearful blow with a cleaver on the head, and then cut her throat with a razor. He went through the same horrifying process in the case of his daughter as she lay asleep. He next rushed up stairs to the apartment occupied by his three sons. The eldest boy was seized, numerous and serious cuts were inflicted upon his head either with the hatchet edge of the cleaver, or with the razor blade, and with the latter instrument a fearful wound was made upon his throat; but the boy managed to release himself from his father's hands, and made his escape down stairs. Upon the youngest of the three—an infant—the same elaborate attack was made. With its head smashed, and almost severed as it was from the body, its death must have been instantaneous, The terminating scene of the sickening tragedy was carried out in the other room on the same floor on which these transactions took place. To this room the second son, John, had made his escape in his night-dress, He could scarcely, however, have done more than reached the apartment, when his father, following in hot pursuit, overtook him, and, seizing him as he wight attention of the death when his dather, following in head by the old by leaving in the property in the country and the country in the old by leaving in the policy had been instantaneous. MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The John o' Groat Journal gives an this room the second son, John, had made his escape in his night-dress. He could scarcely, however, have done more than reached the apartment, when his father, following in hot pursuit, overtook him, and, seizing him as he vainly attempted to clude his hold by leaping into an unoccupied bed, dragged him out. One or more stunning blows upon the skull soon served to make him resistless, and by a deep razor cut in the throat he was deprived of lifeas speedily as the innocents who had preceded him. The wretched man, having consummated these murders, next addressed himself to the destruction of his own life. This, says the John o' Groat Journal. he did with an amount of coolness and exactness which is most remarkable:—"Throwing himself upon his back on the middle of thefloor of the same room in which he stood, he placed his neck against the leg of the table, thus preventing any chance of the wound being partial, and, drawing towards him a chair which stood in the apartment, he passed his arm round one of its lower supports, thereby ensuring equal steadiness of the hand as of the neck. His neck was laid open fromear to ear, and the blade of the razor penetrated the very bone. He must have died in an instant." The servant in the house, it is said, was ignorant of what was going on until the eldest boy, as he escaped from his father, and was repelled from his mother's bedroom by the horrible spectacle which there met his affrighted gaze, rushed into the kitchen, and, wounded and bleeding, sprang into the bed beside her. The poor boy was found so desperately wounded that his life was at first despaired of. Besides being deeply cut in the head in several places, and across the chin, he had received in the throat a most serious wound, which had severed his windpipe, and only narrowly missed the vital parts. When the first bedroom was entered Mrs. Williamson was still alive, and she continued to breathe for some little time after, but her injuries were of so fearful a character that he was beyond all human aid. The motive

A Heavy Gale blew off the N.E. coast on Thursday and Friday, and between Flamborough Head and the Tees several vessels were driven sshore. A sad catastrophe happened off Scarborough. On Thursday morning a boat in which were several men was observed to be endeavouring to make for the harbour, a very heavy sea running, and had approached within a mile or so of the shore, when it capsized and the whole of the unfortunate fellows perished. They are supposed to have formed the crew of a coasting vessel which foundered during the gale. About dusk on Wednesday evening the Sutley, Captain Grant, which had just left Dundee Roads for Melbourne, with a cargo valued at from £20,000 to £25,000, was wrecked near the Elbow End of the Abertay Sands. Fortunately the lives of all on board were saved, but they were landed with nothing except the clothes they wore.—A boat, intended to compete in the next regatta, was blown over in New Shoreham harbour on Good Friday; and her owner, Mr. W. T. King, foreman of the harbour works, was drowned, together with Joshua Dinnage, a mariner. A pilot named Matthews, who is noted for his obesity, and for the "harbreadth 'scaoes' he has had in the Channel, was also in her. He swam, or rather rolled, to a shoal place in the river, where he obtained a footing, and was saved.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF DONIBRISTLE HOUSE, FIFESHIRE.— A HEAVY GALE blew off the N.E. coast on Thursday and

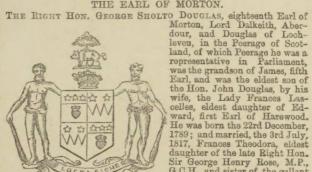
DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF DONIBRISTLE HOUSE, FIFESHIRE.—
On Tuesday morning the ancient mansion of the Earl of Moray, called Donibristle House, situate on the shore of the Firth of Forth, opposite Edinburgh, and between Inverkeithing and Aberdour, Fifeshire, took fire, and in a few hours was reduced to ruins. It was untenanted at the time by any of the family, and has for some years only been occupied in autumn by the Hon. John Stuart, brother of the Earl.

WILLIAM FALLOW, a youth of seventeen, in the employ of Lord Dufferin, at Highgate, was choked on Saturday night by an oyster, which stuck in his thorax. He ran about in the greatest agony till he fell, suffocated, unable to say what was the matter with him. Surgical aid arrived too late.

A MURDER has been committed at Liverpool by an American seaman, named Michael Warey. A quarrel arose between him and a Dutchman, named Schonegan, in a low dancing-room, when Warey produced a knife, and stabbed the other man to the heart, killing him postantly. Warey has been committed for trial.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF MORTON.



ward, first Earl of Harewood. He was born the 22rd December, 1789; and married, the 3rd July, 1817, Frances Theodora, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, M.P., G.C.H., and sister of the gallant officer now serving with the Bombay army in India; by which ledy he leaves five sons and five daughters: two of the latter are married—viz., Frances, Countess Fitz-william; and Ellen, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon. His Lordehip succeeded to the Scottish honours of the family, as eighteenth Earl, on the death of his first cousin, George, the seventeenth Earl, on the 17th July, 1827. He had previously been in the British diplomatic service. He had been attached to the mission in Spain in 1811, after which he was successively Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, at Florence and at Berlin, in which latter post he continued until 1825, when he obtained his diplomatic pension. The noble Earl was a Lord in Waiting to the Queen from 1841 to 1849. In November, 1854, he was appointed Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Mid Lothian, of which county he was made a Deputy Lieutenant in 1849. His Lordehip died at his town house, 47, Brook-street, on the 31st ult. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Sholto John, Lord Aberdour, now the nineteenth Earl of Morton, who was born in 1818, and was formerly in the 71st Foot. He married first, in 1844, Helen, daughter of the late James Watson, Esq., of Saughton, Mid Lothian, and by her, who died in 1850, has an only son, Sholto George Watson, born in 1844. His Lordehip married secondly, in 1853, the Lady Alice Lambton, third and youngest daughter of John George, first Earl of Durham.

Preferements and Appointments in the Church.—The Rev. J. P. Alcock, Vicar of Ashford, to be Preacher in Cauterbury Cathedral. Rectories: Rev. H. Bree to Harkstead, Suffolk; Rev. H. C. Close to Puttenham, Hertfordshire; Rev. E. Jacson to Thruxton. with the Vicarage of Kingston annexed, near Hereford; Rev. J. H. Miller to Upper Tamlaght O'Crilly, diocese of Derry; Rev. G. Smith to Klirea, diocese of Derry. Vicarage: Rev. H. Stockdale to Bole, Notts. Incumbencies: Rev. H. Calthrop to Trinity Church, Cheltenham; Rev. T. Holme to Mardale, Westmorland. Perpetual Curacy: Rev. G. C. Green to Hamwortby, Dorset. Curacies: Rev. V. Blake to Stonehouse, Gloucestershire; Rev. J. B. Crawther to Saintfield, diocese of Down; Rev. R. Hannay to Magheralin, diocese of Dromore; Rev. W. Holmes to St. George-in-the-East, London; Rev. E. C. Wrenford to Blackburn, Lancashire.

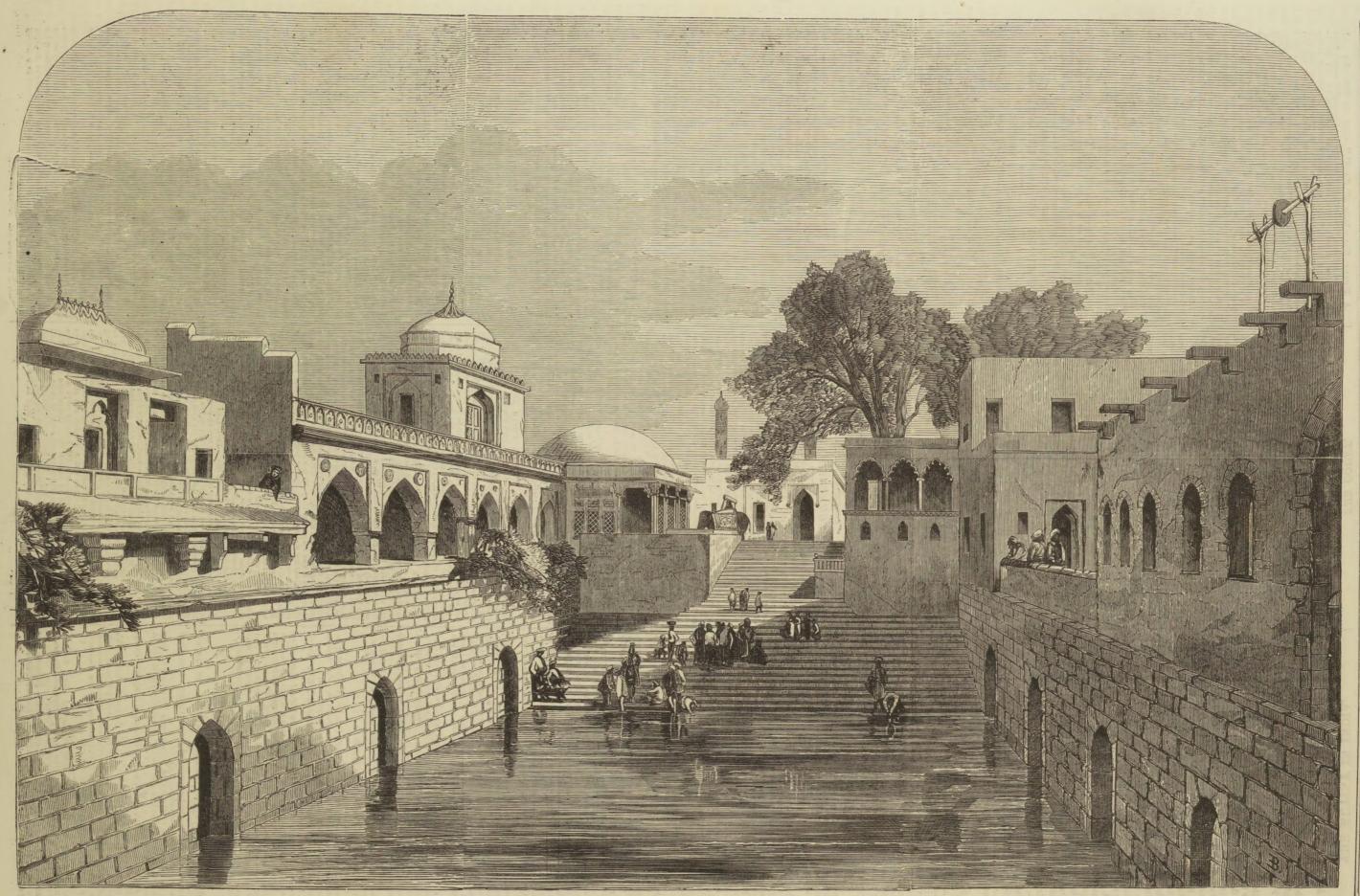
BAOLEF, OR OPEN BATH, NEAR OLD DELHI.

BAOLEF, OR OPEN BATH, NEAR OLD DELHI.

The site of Delhi is a low rocky range, about a mile from the right bank of the Junna, and on an offset of that river, which leaves the main stream five miles above the town, and rejoins it two miles below. The approach from the south-east, or the direction of Agra, is very siriking, from the innumerable ruinous monuments of former prosperity and grandeur. Everywhere throughout the plain rise shapeless, half-ruined obelisks, the relics of massive Patan architecture, their bases being buried under heaps of ruins bearing a dismal growth of thorny shruls. Everywhere one treads on overthrown walls. Brick mosaics mark the ground-plan of the humbler dwellings of the poorer classes. Among the relics of a remote age are occassionally to be seen moauments of light and elegant style of architecture, embellished with brilliant colours, git domes, and minarets encased in enamelled tiles. These surprising collections of ruins are the remains of the ancient city of Delhi, which, according to Wilford, extended above thirty miles along the banks of the Junna.

Mrs. Colin Mackenzie, in her interesting work "Six Years in India," thus describes a bath which she discovered whilst wandering through these ruins:—"I was surprised a moment after, on passing through these ruins:—"I was surprised a moment after, on passing through these ruins extra frequence arrounded by houses of several stories, and with a lofty flight of wide steps opposite to where we stood. A crowd of people were sitting or standing on the housetops to our right, who looked most picturesque in their garments of many colours, with the bright blue sky and the green foliage behind them. To my utter amuzement, a man joined his hands over his head, and leaped from the housetop into the well; another and another followed, from this housetop and from that; from thirty to sixty feet high they sprang, and, before I could recover my breath, a perfect shower of men and boys came flying down into the water. At last they reappeared from th

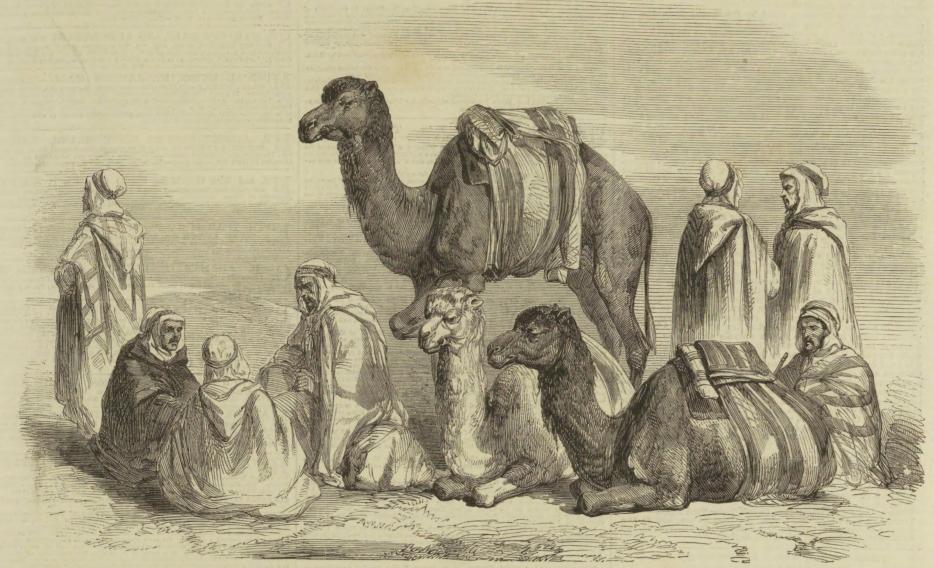
The Artist to whom we are indebted for the drawing of the Bath says:—"It was originally of Hindoo workmanship, though at present the buildings surrounding it have the appearance of the Mahomedan style. On the top of the wall to the right are fixed conveniences for drawing water, which is generally performed by bullocks walking down an inclined plane, and by means of a rope tastened to a strong leathern bucket the water is raised."



BAOLEE, OR OPEN BATH, NEAR OLD DELHI. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE

E

L G E R A.



ARABS AND CAMELS.

WE resume our selections from the Sketch-book of a recent Tourist in Algeria. The Artist, referring to the group engraved above, says:—
"A very wild lot both the camels and their owners often are; and the movement, the crowd, the noise, and the dirt, are by no means favourable to the sketcher."

He then proceeds as follows:-

"The Rue Bab Azoun ends in a place made by removing the old gate and wall, and by cutting into the face of the hill. Here stands the theatre, a handsome, substantial building, just finished, where an opera company perform four or five times a week. The stars of the company—in days now long gone by—had been endowed with voices good and sweet, and had then feared no rivalry on the boards of the Grand Opera. Fresh voices have inherited their laurels and taken their places in the metropolis, but their well-known names, and old celebrity, procure for them in this distant land some of that homage

to which they were of yore accustomed. Beyond the theatre begins a new suburb, in which is the Place d'Isly, which has a statue of the Marshal Duke of Isly in the centre. On one side is a corn-market, and in front the Arabs sell charcoal, fodder, wood, &c., which they have brought on camels and mules; and here, of a morning, may be seen many a group like that we engrave."

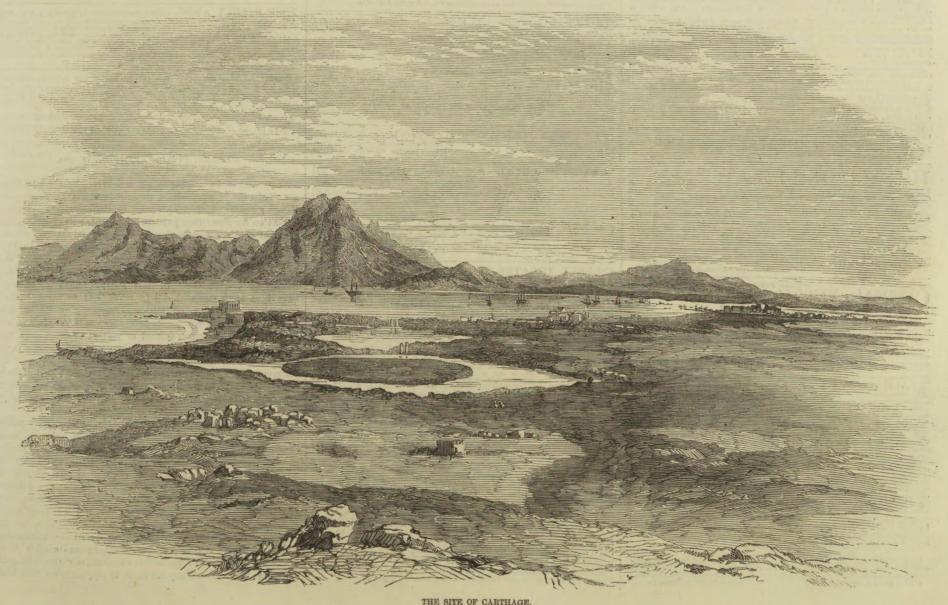
The site of Carthage is thus described in the Sketch-book :-

The site of Carthage is thus described in the Sketch-book:

"We proceeded to explore the tract of corn which the Arab now cultivates upon the site of republican Rome's mighty rival. From a hill rising from the plain a little beyond the village of Derr es Shöff, the greater part of the site of Carthage is seen, and who has not felt from his schoolboy days a deeper interest in her than any other African city was able to excite? Who does not remember how in those young days, in spite of all her falseness and all her faults, he sympathised with her struggles and her sufferings, and mourned her

fall? To the south we still see the cothon, from which, for 700 years, her galleys went forth to war and trade, and to which they returned with honour and with wealth.

"Near the Cisterns (an Engraving of which appeared in our Journal for Oct. 31, last year) stood a theatre; and below, near the shore, is the greatest of all the piles of ruin. On the beach, at the foot of the next hill, are the remains of the water-gate; beyond which again, on a high cape, stands the pretty village of Sidi Bon Säid, whose sacred precincts till within the last few years no Christian foot was permitted to enter. Groves and gardens sweep down the hill's western face to Marsa, where are the summer palace of the Bey and the villas of some of his Ministers and of the Consuls of Foreign Powers. The Punic city probably reached as far as this. The Roman town was not so extensive. The ruins we have enumerated are all that remain on the vast extent Carthage formerly covered, and with the exception, perhaps, of the cisterns and aqueducts, nothing is Punic. All the re-



THE SITE OF CARTHAGE.

mains above ground are Roman. Far below the soil there are traces of its earlier masters. The Greek and the Arab, the Spaniard and the Moor, each in turn used as quarries those ruins which the storms of war had spared, and Africa and Europe have altke adorned their cities with the spoils of Tyre's fair daughter. All those who know her past history (and what schoolboy is ignorant of it?) will feel some interest in her present state."

Carthage, Magna Carthago, called by the Greeks Carchedon, an ancient city and state, long the rival of Rome, was a colony of the Tyrians, and was built, according to tradition, about 100 years before Rome. The third Punic War, which lasted three years, ended with the utter destruction of Carthage, 146 B.C. The horrors of that siege, the desperate resistance of the Carthaginians, the self-devotedness of their women, are described by Appian. Of 700 000 people who lived within Carthage, only 50,000 surrendered to Scipio, and were saved. By a decree of the Roman Senate, every part of the city was rased to the ground. The destruction of a great commercial city, the first in the world at the time, previously resolved upon in cold blood, after fifty years of peace, and without any fresh provocation, and against a defenceless people, who had thrown themselves entirely upon Roman generosity, was one of the most brutal easts of Roman policy. To Africa the destruction of Carthage was a retrograde step in civilisation; for there was never afterwards a native Power in that part of the world that could be compared to Carthage. The Carthaginian colonies beyond the Fillars of Hercules were forgotten, and the key to thair discoveries and extensive trade was lost. The literature of Carthage likewise perished; the Romans gave its libraries to their Numidian Ellies; and we know through Sallust ("De Bello Jugurth.") that King Hiempsal had a collection of Carthaginian history of Africa. Pliny mentions a collection of African chronicles compiled by Juba, and extracted from Punic, Libyan, Greek, and Latin

old Carthage.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 11.—Low Sunday. Sun rises, 5h. 16m.; sets, 6h. 47m. MONDAY, 12.—Banquet to the Peace Congress at Paris, 1856.
TUESDAY, 13.—New Moon, 11h. 15m.
WENNESDAY, 14.—Cambridge and Oxford Easter Term begins.
THURSDAY, 15.—Easter Term begins. Sun rises, 5h. 9m.; sets, 6h. 54m. FRIDAY, 16.—Battle of Culloden, 1746. Sun rises, 5h. 5m.; sets, 6h. 56m. SATURDAY, 17.—Napoleon III. visited England, 1855.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday.

POSTON, SLEAFORD, and MIDLAND COUNTIES
RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Directors of this Company are propared to RECEIVE LOANS on MORTGAGE in
sums of £100 and upwards, for Three or Five years. Interest at £4 10s. per cent per annum,
payable half-yearly.
Applications to be addressed to Messrs. Stanfland and Chapman (the Company's solicitors),
at Boston; or to the Secretary at the Company's Offices, in London.

HEREERT INGRAM,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Offices, 19, Melton-atreet, Euston-square, London, N.W., 15th March, 1858.

DRACTICAL GEOLOGY.-KING'S COLLEGE, London.-

Professor TENNANP, F.G.S., will give a Course of Twelve LECTURES on GEDLOGY, og especial reference to the application of the Science to ENGINEERING. MINING, HITHOUTHORE, The Lectures will commoce on FRIDAY MORNAPHIL 16th, at Nine o'Clock. Fee, £1 lis. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal. ING'S COLLEGE, London.—Instruction in the Art and Scientific Principles of PHOTOGRAPHY, by Thomas Hardwich, Esq., Lecturer in Photography.

Photography ich will recommence his Photographic Classes on Morday, April 20th, the state of the photography ich will recommence his Photographic Classes on Morday, April 20th, the state of the loctuce, of two hours each, on the principle and art of Photographic the Coloidon Process, Positive and Negative, the modes of praining perma the two processes of the process and Glass, and the use of dry plates in Landscape Photographic or Paper and Glass, and the use of dry plates in Landscape Photographic Color of the Stadenist to test experimentally the process description.

esce. Ilabus may be obtained on application to Mr. Hardwich, at the College, either per or by letter. A series of Lectures for Ladies only will be given on the plan above described.

W. TAYLOR JONES, M.A., queen's College, Cambridge, Vice-Frasidant of the College of Freceptors.

A round education, tested by the University and College Examinations.

Free admission to the Crystal Palace and grounds, with Classes and Lectures to render the Collections educationally beneficial.

Sydenham College, built expressly for a school, is delightfully aituated midway between Forest Hill and Eydenham Stations. Forly trains cach way daily.

The Summer Term will commence Monday, April 26th.

HEALTHY HOTEL RESIDENCE for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN.—The QUEEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Queen's-road, Bayswater, near Kensington-gardens, distinguished for comfort and bod-room purity. Choice Wines and Spirits. Parties boarded by the day or wook, in private rooms or at the table of thice.

CENTLEWOMEN, during Illness, may, for a small weekly payment, receive the comforts of a HOME, combined with the best Medical and Surpiral Treatment, at the Fatablahment, No. 1, Upper Markey-strest. This Establishment, which was opened in 1850, is patronised by her Majestry; the Bishop of London is the Visior, and it is mean-ged personally by Mrs. Thomson Hankly, Miss Alexander, Lady Bell, Mrs. Booth, the Viscountess Cenning, and other ladds. All information respecting it may be obtained on written or personal application to the Lady Superintendent. Sub-criticians received at the Institution; and by the Treasurer, E. Marjoribanks, June, Esq. 99, Strand. W. C. Speing Rick, Honorary Secretary.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
13, St. James's-quare, London, S.W.

Established 1824.

All Persons who effect Policies on the Participating Scale before June 30th, 1853, will be entitled at the next Bonus to one year's share of Profits beyond later Assurers.

Proposals should be forwarded to the Office before June 20th.

The last Annual Report, as also a statement of the Sixth Bonus, declared in January, 1857, setting forth in detail the whole sixth.

Troposas anomic de forwarded to income before June 200.

The last Annual Report, as also a statement of the Eight Bonus, declared in Jangary, 1857.

The last Annual Report, as also a statement of the Eight Bonus, declared in Jangary, 1857, setting forth in detail the whole state and affairs of fine Office, and especially the benedit, which will be resulter according to the Science of the Science Science and the Science Science and the Science Science and the Science Science and Sci

MARGATE SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.—Patron, the TWA QUEEN.—Governors are requested to observe that applications for the Admission of Fatients into the Ho pital by the Sesside should be now made, as it occus early in May. Office, J. Dowgate-bill.

TATIONAL or ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL at Margate.—The Rev. JOHN HODGSON, M.A. (late Vicas of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet), has the pleasure of stating that upwards of two thousand five hundred persons (most of them as annual subscriber) placed their names on his "Five-Shilling" Auxiliary List in the year 1857. His desire and anxious wish on behalf of this most important charity is that contributors from all parts of the kingdom would be pleased to send him, in post-office orders on Westmisster branch, or in stamps. "Five shillings," or less, each, with their names to be placed on his list, that it may be filled up with at least "Five Thousand" names, so this poor accordious children and others may be sent to the hespital at the sensitle immediately that spring weather commences. The managers are about to build new wards for the recyclion of one hundred more children, in full relisince upon public support.—Address, Rev. J. Hodgson, No. 3, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster. Papers concerning the charity will be sont when required.

THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL at Margate, or ROYAL SEA-

rge. Feunded in 1796

Patron—The QUEEN.

Vice-Patron—The LORD BISHOP of LONDON.

The ANNIVERSARY DINNER will be hold at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, n WEDN'SDAY. MAY 12th, on which occasion the Earl of Carnaryon, Proident of the herity, will take the Chair.

JOHN HODGON, M.A., Hoa. Sec. Office, 4, Downate, Borostary.

ER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

at this theatre Meyer-beer's Opera of LES-HUGUENOPS (64 Ugonotti). Valoatine, Mills.

Titions; the Queen of Navarre, Mille Ortolani; the Page, Mills Lucioni; Raoulde Nanzis,

Signor Giugini; Marcel, Signor Valetti; Counci of Neves, Signor Addis Lucioni; Raoulde Nanzis,

Signor Giugini; Marcel, Signor Valetti; Counci of Neves, Signor Addis Lucioni; Raoulde Nanzis,

Marshall. Drasses entirely new and taken from the best authorities, by Masant

Coppes and executed by M. Laureya and Mrs. Masterman. The Mise on Scone, and Incidental Ballet, by M. Massot.

DESCENTION OF THE SCENERY:—Act I. Scone 1st.—Tourain.—Saloon in the Canadis I.

Scene 2nd.—Park and Castle of Chenouceau. Composed from Skotches made in the vicinity of Auboise. Act III.—Paris—The Fr-aux-Cleres and View of Par's in 1572, from the otchings of S. Silvestre. Act III.—Paris—The Castle o' De Nevers Interior. Old French Gottic

Style, with Renaissance enrichments. Act IV.—Paris—Chapel of the Huguenots —A Quartier

of Paris, from the etchings of S. Silvestre.

The National Anthem will be sung after the Opera. The principal soprane part by Millo.

Thiens.

In order that the great work, the Huguenoty may be now local with the Author of the Silvestre. THEATRE

Titiens.

In order that the great work, the Huguenois, may be produced with the fullest effect, no Diverliseement except that incidental to the Opera will be given on the first night.

The new Ballet Diverliseement, by M. Massot, certified Le Renvol de l'Aunuu, will be produced on Thur day, the 15th inst. (theing a Subscription Night, in lieu of Saturday, the 24th July), for the first appearance of Mülle. Pecchini.

On Theeday, the 26th inst., Mülle. Piecolomial will make her first appearance this season as Norina, in Donizetti's Opera of Don Pasquale.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

opproach of another Season lays upon the Direction of Her Majesiy's Theatre ome duty of acknowledging the continued kindness and confidence by which its frie never failed to supply a sure guarantee of success, and a constant stimulus to now

have never failed to supply a sure guarantee of success, and a constant stimulus to new exertions.

The past year was distinguished by events which call for especial recognition.

The practions selection of Her Majesty's Theatre as the scene of the Royal Fettivities on the
auspicious occasion of the Nupitals of her Royal Highness the Frincess Royal has added
new lus re to the historical distinction which the Opera House has so long enjoyed as the
favoured resort of the Coett and aristocracy of Britain.

The Director has again to record his grateful appreciation of the noble and rausideant encouragement which, after achieving the re-establishment of the theatre, has continued, with
discrimizating taste, to guide and sustain the efforts made in each successive year to maintain
for the Opera of London its fitting place among the musical institutions of Europe. That
position is now amply recognised in every Continental capital, and the approving verdict of
the audience of Her Majesty's Theatre is universally accepted as the highest testimonial which
an artist can produce.

The last year has contributed to extend, as well as to elevate, the influences of the establishment, and to exhibit it in the largest sense as a national institution. The subscriburs,
by whose effective encouragement during the season the experiment of a supplementary series
of popular performances was alone rendered possible, will have the gratification of knowing
that they have not only secured and improved for themselves their accustomed recreation,
but have been the means of conferring upon a wider circle the refined enjoyments of the
lightest musical art.

The Decretic features of the last season must still be freely in the memory of all. Basides

that they have not only secured and improved for themseves tariar accessional decreasion, but have been the means of conferring apon a wider circle the refined enjoyments of the highest musical art.

The Operatio features of the last season must still be fresh in the memory of all. Bosides other additions to the talent secured in former years, the resources of the theatre were enthed by the acquisition of a Tenor whose artistic genius and surpassing seventness of voice were instantaneously recognised by the judgment of musical compositions, and by the instinctive appreciation of every lover of melody.

The Direction have been fortunate enough to retain the invaluable aid of Melle. Piscelmini, Signor Giuglini, and all the vocalists who contributed to past successes; and is able to announce, in the approaching debut of Melle. Titiens, an event which it is believed will distinguish the season of 185% as the first appearance of Signor Giuglini marked that of 185%. It is seldom that nature lavishes on one person all the varied gifts which are newled to form a great soprano. A voice whose register cuttless it to claim this rank is of the rarest order. The melodious quality and power, which are not less essential than an extended register, are scarcely more common. Musical knowledge, executive finish, and parfoce intonation are indispensable; and to these the Frima Donns should add dramatic force and adaptability, an in a large measure of personal grace. Even these rare endowments will not suffice unless they are illumined by the fire of genius.

How nearly the high ideal is approached by Mdlle. Titiens, and how much more nearly it may hereafter be reached under the same genial encouragement which has developed the powers of so many aspirants, the friends of the Opera will have an early opportunity of ludging.

The Director has sgain the satisfaction of expressing his sincere gratifude to all his artistic

powers of so many apprains, and thems of expressing his sincere gratitude to all his artification of expressing his sincere gratitude to all his artificing within the theatre for the unfailing soil and devotion which have enabled his record the completion of another season without a single deviation from the performan announced. Rach representation will be made as effective as possible, and the Director hopes, by un-ceasing exertions, to meet the continued confidence of the subscribers and the public.

Milles. THERESA TITIENS (Principal Soprano of the subscribers and the public.

OPERA.

Milles. THERESA TITIENS (Principal Soprano of the Imperial Opera, Vienna), SPEZIA, ORTOLANI, LUCIONI (of the Scala, Milan, and principal theatres of Italy, her first appearance), GHIONI (of the principal theatres of Italy, her first appearance), SONDINA, GHAMAGIA, Madrama ALBONI, and Mille FICCOLOMINI. Signars GUIGLIVI, EELAKY, MATTIOLI (of La Scala, Milan; Teatro Regio, Torin: and Royal Theatre, Madrid; his first appearance, Bereventano, Rossi, ALDIGHIERI, MERCU SILLI, CASTELLI, VIALETTI, and BELLEITI.

DIRECTORS OF THE MUSIC AND CONDUCTORS—The ability shown by Signor ARDITI, epgaged during the pest successful Winter Performances, has induced the Direction to rotain his valuable services; and Signor BONETTI, whose talented exertions have given gaueral satisfaction, has been re-engaged, and will arrive immediately after the termination of the Italian Opera Scasson at Paris.

BAULET.

astisfaction, has been re-engaged, and will arrive immediately after the termination of the Italian Opers Season at Paris.

BALLET.

BALLET.

BALLET.

Milles. FOCCHINI. A NAETTA ORGANI of La Fonice, Venice, her first appearance in England), ROLLA, ERNE-TUNA BIOLETTI (her first appearance). PASQUALE, MORLACCHI, and BOSCHETTI, M. DURAND, M. AFRED ANON (of the Académic Imperiale, Ferts, his first appearance); Mille, MARIE TACLIONI, and Marine R-SATI. The Corps de Ballet will be composed of Fupilis of the School of Instruction and others, absorbed for Instruction and others, absorbed in the Corps de Ballet will be composed of Fupilis of the School of Instruction and others, absorbed for Instruction and others, absorbed for Instruction of Instruction and others, absorbed for Instruction and others, absorbed for Instruction of Instruction and others, absorbed for Instruction and others, absorbed for Instruction of Instruction and others, absorbed for Instruction of Instruction and others, absorbed for Instruction of Instruction and others, absorbed for Instruction and others, absorbed for Instruction of Instruction and Instruct

ment of Mdlle. TITLEAS WILLEADOD and Extra proparation, in which Mdlle. POCCHINI, who has arrived in Lendon, will appear, entitled FLETR DES CHAMPS.

The general favourite, Molle. MARIE TAGLIONI, will arrive early in May.
The Subscription will consist of Thirty Nights, and the Terms will be as follow:

Pit Boxes, 159 Guineas. Grand Tier, 290 Guineas. One Pair, 150 Guineas.
Two Pair, 110 , Pit Stalls, 25

Two Pair, 110 , Pit Stalls, 25

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET -On MONDAY, and during the week, the Comedy of AN UNEQUAL MATCH to be represented by Mis Amy Redgwick, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, and the original cast. After which, first time a classical Extravagance, entitled PLUTO and PROSERVINE, or, The Bella and the Form granate, in which Miss Louise Leclercq, Mrs. Buckingham White, and Mr. Compton wi appears; with magnificent scenery by Mr. William Calcott. Concluding with MY HUS BAND'S GROST.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—MONDAY (last time this Le season), HAMLET, and SAMURL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurday, and Friday, THE STOCK EXCHANGE; or. The Green Business; FAUST AND MARGUERITE, and SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF. On SAUGHTY will be produced Shakapeare's Tragedy of KING LEAB, and SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI -Return of Mr. B. Webster, Mr. Wright, Mr. Paul Bedford, and Madama Celeste.—Monday and during the Work.
THE POOR STROLLERS; and a New Grand Oriental Operatic Spectacle, called THE
CALIFH OF BAGGAD.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. — Lessee and manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—This Evening the Entertainments will commence with the new grand Speciacle, founded upon the present War in Chian, entitled THE HOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF CANTON, embodying the vata resources of this theritre, cembining the stage and ring, alleded by 500 auxiliaries. With SCENES IN THE ARERA, introducing a Phalaza of Talent. Commence at 7.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shore-distance of Mr. Phelps, Mr. F. Robinson, and Miss Atkinson, On Monday and Tuesday, THE BRIDAL; on Wednesday and Friday, RICHELIEU; and on Thursday, THE MAN of the WORLD; on Saturday, a Flay, to conclude with the Seven Castles of the Passions.

URREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs, Shepherd and Creswick.—Last Six Nights of Mr. Henry Phillips and Mrs. E. T. Grozvenor.—On Monday and during the, Week, THE CONFESSION: Messrs, Crewick, Shopherd, Potter; Miss M. Eburne. To be f. llowed by AULD ROSIN GRAY: Robin, Mr. H. Phillips; David, Mr. H. Widdicomb; Jenny, Mrs. E. T. Grozvenor; and THE TWA DROVERS: Messrs, B. Nor, on, B. Fotter, Vollaire; Miss E. Webster.

THE No. 1 ESTABLISHMENT in the WORLD.— SANGER'S ZOOLOGICAL, EQUESTRIAN, and MILITARY HIPPOD 30ME, con-sisting of 100 Horres and Poules, L'Oban, Tigors, Leopards, Bears, Canadas, Dromadrato, A SANGER'S ZOOLOGICAL, EQUESTRIAN, and MILITARY HIPPOD GOME, consisting of 100 Horses and Poules, Lions, Tigors, Leopards, Bears, Camela, Dromsdarles, Lamas, and numerous other zoological curiosities too numerous to mention. The immense array of carriages, painted by the first artistes of the day, will be exhibited in a penuliar manner, forming a spiendid Picture Gallery. The massive dens containing the kieges of the forest, the sup-eth and magnificent horse-trappings, and general paraphorantia, will far exceed anything hitherto seen or heard of in the ancals of equestrian or any other exhibition. The Company will arrive in town at Ten o'clock, and the GRAND PROCESSION will take place at one precisely, and will consist of the whole resources of this mammoth establishment—Camels in single and doub charness, educated Bears who will walk in the train; I one and Tigors of the fewest led through the streets, tamed to such a state of perfection as to be as phyful and apprive as lambs; Leopards, Jackala, Hyenas, &c. in their heautiful cages. The whole or which will the seen during the line of the procession, as the cages will be thrown open Twenty Penus and the common Claddaron. A Grand Hippo-Demandic ormory of which will the and Female Artistes, Fairy Ridors, Liliputian Pooles, Which and Female Artistes, Fairy Ridors, Liliputian Pooles, Which will be and Female Artistes, Fairy Ridors, Liliputian Pooles, Which will be the sumptious Char-a-beam, or Prive Carriage, from the Paris Kahistion. After this great display the minasis will be fed outside the Great Cirque at half-parten, but the sumptious Chara-beam, or Prive Carriage, from the Paris Kahistion. After this great display the minasis will be fed outside the Great Cirque at half-parten, so arranged that all can be seen free of tonarge the whole forming one of the grander and most magnificent accress ever witnessed in any part of Europe, the whole making three achibitions in one, and numboring 3:0 Men and Horses. The Company of Male and Female Artists, sea arranged e

SOCIETY of BRITISH MUSICIANS.—The Profession is SOCIETY Of ISKULISH DAUGLORISH.

respectfully informed that the above Society has REMOVED its Offices and extensive
Library to WORNUMS MUSIC HALL, 16, Store-street, where all particulars may be extained on Wednesdays and Thursdays, between three and four o'cl-ok.

W. W. GEICE, Secretarg.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor. Mr. COSTA.—On PRIDAY, April 23 Handel's ISRAEL IN SGYPT. Vocalista: Madamo Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Miss Banks, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Weiss. Tickets, 2s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. oach.—d, Exeter Hall.

T. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mr. SIMS REEVES will sing, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 12th. "O, 'tis a glorious sight," Obscon; two any Songe, "I have not gend, I have not gend, "Rose of the mora," and Duct with Mr. Santley, "All a well." Commonos at half-past Seven. Tickets, is, 2s, 3s, Stalls, 5s.

MUSICAL UNION, ST. JAMES'S HALL,—Fourteenth
Season. TUESDAY, A"RIL 13th, Half-past Three. Quartet. E flat, No. 89—Hayda.
Grand Sonata. D minor, Op. 49, Plano'orto—Webor. Quartet No. 7, Op. 59—Seol. Alloncello. Arisia—Moliquo, Goffrib, Blagrove, and Platit. Pianit, M. Oscar de
Cinna, from Vienna, first time of performance. Visitors' adm'ssions, Half-a-Guinea decks,
to be bad at the usual places Members must produce their tickots, to avoid delay and
inconvenience, at either entrance to the Hall.

J. ELLA.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES, POMPEH, and YESUVIUS, every Night (except Saturday), at Eight, and Toesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternona, at Three. Places can be secured at the Bex-office, EGYPfian Hall, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (late Miss P. HORTON)

FUFTH YEAR of the Present Entertainment.—The Sisters SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their original entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE (performed upwards of 1000 times in the provinces), will appear at Pockham, April 12; Woodford, 13; Tottenham, 14; Poplar, 15.

C. Adams will deliver his Lecture on ASTRONOMY at the Haymarket Theatre; also on Esturday next, the 17th instant, at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s. 6d. and 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children half price.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Last Week but Two, previous to Professor "Fikell's departure for Ravia.

TWO HOURS OF ILLUSIONS, as performed, by command, before her must gracious
Majesty and the Court, at Windsor Cestle.—2000 performance on Monday, April 12th.—

By Every Evening at Eight: Wednesday and Saturday Afternoous at Three.—Immonse saccess
of the new Tricks, "The Shower of foys," and "A Fast Coach for the Tear 2009.

Private Boxes, Two Guiness, One Guinea and a Half, and One Guinea; Stalls, 5a; Balbony
Seats, 4s; Boxes, 8a; Pit. 2s; Gallory, 1s. Places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's

Boyal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, King William-atreet, Strand.—Entertainment commences at Elght. Morning Concert every Saturday at Three. Frivate Boxes, £1 ls., 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 3s; Arca, 2s.; Amphitheatre, Is.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar,
Bridal Dress of Honiton Lace, trimmed with orange flowers—the admiration of every one;
also, H.R.H. Prince Frederick of Prussia.
Eleven a.m. to Ten p.m.

The largest Equestrian Establishment in the world, numbering over Two Hundred Men and Horses. This Monstre Establishment, fitted out in New York, expressly to travel in England, arrived in Liverpool on board the "Southampton" April 2 tilt, 1837, will appear at the ALHAMBIKA PALACE (late Panonticon), Leicester equare, for a short season, and give TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY.

Commencing at Half-pest Two and a Quarter to Eight o'clock p.m. Day performance equal to the Night. Admission:—Box, 8: First Circle, 1s; Reserved Box, 8: Fit, 1s; Gallery, 5d. Children under Nine Years of Age, Half-price, to all parts except Gallery.

The Falace has been converted into an Amphitheatre at a beavy outlay, 1000 gas-burness added, and is, beyond a question, the most convenient, magnificent, gorgeous, and costly amphitheatre in the world. Rome, in her palmiest days, could not boast of one so splentif. The extractive for examination as a work of art, is alone worth the price of adm salon. The company has been relected regardless of expense, and is the bast in either Hemisphere, and the on'y American Equestrian Company that has visited England since 1849.

Box-office open from ten a.m. until five p m. No Fee for Booking Places.

PIRST-RATE SEGAR BUSINESS —To be DISPOSED OF,

TO LANDOWNERS and GENTLEMEN .- WANTED, by

FOR FAMILY ARMS, send to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE, the only established authority in England for emb'as ming and quartering Arms. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. Family Pedigrees traced from the Na-tional Records; fee, 18s.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lucoln's-im.

INCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE —Many Gentlemen employ Persons who do not Engrave by the Laws of Heraldry. For the protection of the rublic the Heraldic Office now executes Engraving. Arms on Copperplate, for Books, 21st, Ditto Fencelphato. 10st, forest on Soi awd Ring, 8s. 6d. Studio and Libr ry open daily. The Lincoln's-inn Menual of the Science of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s., or stamps. H. SALT, Great Turnskile, Lincoln's-inn.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Persons anxious to obtain a true and ALEMA,—Persons anxious to obtain a true and the Royal Her-life in the Royal Her-life Office, the only place for authentic information. No for f. rearch. Sketch and description, 2s. 6d.; in colours. 5s. Pedigrees, Family History, with the original grant of Arms, traced for 18s. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 engravings, 3s. Also, Crest on Sail or Ring, 7s.; on Sted Die, 5s. Book Plate with Arms, 10s., or stamps.—T. CULLETON, Genealogist and Heraldic Engraver, 1 and 3, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane.

A RMORIAL BEARINGS.—No charge for search.—Sketch

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1858.

THE increase in the number of letters delivered by the Post Office since 1839, the year previous to the introduction of the penny-post, though more than sixfold, as appears by the abstract of the fourth Report on the Post Office, published in another part of our Journal, does not give a complete view of the wonderful increase of communication which has taken place amongst our people. In 1839 the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom was 75,908,000; in 1857 it was 504,000,000, an increase (omitting franks) of 428,000,000. In this interval, however, railways have been much extended and improved, and so great is their convenience that men of business frequently prefer personal interviews to written communications, cheap as is the postage, and they visit their customers instead of writing to them. In this interval, too, the telegraph has come into use, and thousands, or, in the course of the year, millions, of messages supplement the communication by rail and the Post Office. Though this mode of communication, in many cases, supersedes the Post Office, messages being substituted for letters, by multiplying business it probably. on the whole, adds to the number of letters transmitted.

It appears by the Report that the number of letters now posted in the single city of Manchester in a year is about the same (16,000,000) as the number posted in the whole empire of Russia. Taking the population of Russia roughly at 60,000,000, and the population of our home empire at 30,000,000, if we had only as much communication amongst us as the Russians have, our Post Office should deliver only eight million letters in the year; in fact, however, it delivers sixtythree times eight million, while the use of the telegraph for the ordinary communications of the people, except as the merchants o Odessa and St. Petersburg and some other places employ it, is entirely unknown, and the rail is comparatively very little used in Russia. It seems scarcely too much to say, therefore, that, head

for head, the communication between individuals is one hundred times as great in England as in Russia. This is a matter of no ordinary importance. Now, it is not necessary to prove that the mind of a nation and its mental activity are great in proportion to the communication between individuals. The intellectual power and activity of our people, taken as a whole, are therefore at least one hundred times as great as the intellectual power of the Russians. Between the Russians and us, who are almost at the extreme ends of civilised people, there is a scale of communicationwe excelling all the other nations of the civilised world as we excel the Russians, though in very different degrees. We cannot now enter into the proportions, but the general fact indicates the real source of our comparatively enormous power as a nation. Our intellect, as a whole, is much greater than that of other na tions-more active, and yet more concentrated. Our rapidity and extent of communication make our national intellect, as it were, one for the whole people. We are moved as by one impulsewe form on many great questions but one opinion; and this impulse and this opinion are the offspring and expression of the most mighty intellect that has yet existed in the world. Honour, therefore, to Rowland Hill, George Stephenson, Wheatstone, and their co-labourers, who have had their names written in the world's history by their noble exertions to facilitate communication.

The abstract of the Report contains many other facts worthy of special notice, but we can now only refer to one remarkable circumstance connected with the improvement of the Post Office, though not mentioned in the present Report Previous to 1839 the frauds committed in reference to carrying and transmitting letters were very great. By the improvements since made these frauds have entirely disappeared. The Post Office is now the cheapest and the best means of transmitting letters. Few persons seek to evade its regulations, and all are anxious to profit by them. Thus, by a simple mechanical or administrative improvement, a great source of demoralisation and wickedness has been most effectually dried up. This points out to us the true mode of accomplishing the moral improvement we all desire, particularly when we contrast it with the expected effect of the terror of punishment. The journals of Thursday contain a case of a man voluntarily submitting to be imprisoned for sixty-nine days for a sovereign and a few clothes. To many persons, then, imprisonment in a gaol for two months and a third of a month is equivalent, say, to £1 10s., and all that they can gain above that by theft they may reckon as a gain in the balance.

THE public has long observed, with continually-recurring astonishment, that as Ministry succeeded Ministry, in the 'changing success of party conflicts, the incomers, whatever might be their professions in opposition, generally took up the measures of their predecessors. and conducted the Government very much as they conducted it. Lord Grey's Ministry of 1830, pledged to reform, was an exception to the rule; but even his Ministry, in most other matters, acted like the Tories. and, after the Reform Bill was carried, surpassed them, people said, in Toryism. Before Lord Brougham's professed Liberalism had altogether disappeared under the Chancellor's robes, he described, somewhat graphically, how he was fastened and fettered, limb after limb, by the representations of one official of the sacred rights he had enjoyed, and the claims of another to his time-consecrated advantages, by quoted precedents of one predecessor and the positive regulations of another, till he was becoming, in spite of his struggles, so hampered that he could only move as every previous Chancellor had moved. Without the legal knowledge and sagacity of Eldon, he was forced to keep in most of the ancient Chancellors conservative ways. The general fact which such circumstances as these have made patent to the public seems to have escaped the notice of some green or youthful journalists, and they express astonishment at learning it for the first time from Lord Derby's speech at the Mansion House on Monday. No political observer of any standing can well be ignorant of the fact that the machinery of our Government is so complicated, all the parts so run cogwheeled in with one another, and have continued so to run for years, that every new hand which undertakes to guide it soon finds it much beyond his control, and himself dragged along with it. To derange or stop it, even to attempt largely to change it, would throw it into confusion, and be tantamount to a revolution. In general, however, party statesmen try to conceal their dependence on the machinery, and keep alive the zeal of their adherents, by encouraging the belief that it is subservient to them, and will work for the general good as one or other of them skilfully guides it. Lord Derby's naïve confession, therefore, on Monday, that, "with regard to nine-tenths, he might say ninety-nine hundredths, of the business which comes before the Minister, the duties to be performed by him are precisely the same, whether he be Whig, Tory, or Radical," though very true, is looked on as a great blunder by professional politicians. To have the fact stated, however, by such an unquestionable authority will lessen their importance. The value of their services in the eyes of the public will dwindle away, and the motives for fierce and unneighbourly contests to place one or other of them in office will become weak, or die out. Such a change can only be a subject of regret to those who live and thrive and gratify their own ambition by keeping alive popular delusions. Partisans and particular Ministers n serve their purposes by persuading the public that this man or that man only can well administer the affairs of the nation, and that the great machinery of which they are insignificant parts is of little importance; but Lord Derby's declaration has torn the veil from them, and much diminished their chances of future greatness. He did not mean to degrade his own occupation, and on this account his words will have the more weight, and, being in accordance with the public experience, will give form and force to public opinion. If ninety-nine hundredths of the duties to be performed by every Minister are mere routine, always the same—the business being really fashioned according to precedent y clerks and secretaries, who preserve the traditions of office which successive Ministers have to learn and follow-there can be no difficulty in performing them. The real obstacles to be set aside are the opposition of rivals and the distrust of the public; the great task politicians have to accomplish is to win public confidence; and, these ends gained, by whatever means, the duties of a Minister may be readily performed by men of very humble birth and very humble abilities.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Mayor's Easter Banquet.—On Monday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, according to time-honoured oustom, entertained a brilliant and numerous company, including the principal members of her Majesty's Ministry, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. On ordinary occasions the assemblage invited to partake of the hospitality of the Chief Magistrate of the metropolis is a purely feative gathering; but the banquet of Monday night possessed unusual interest, from the circumstance that it afforded the new Government an opportunity of making their first public appearance without the walls of Parliament. Among the company, which comprised 280 guests, was his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The Lord Mayor proposed the toast of her Majesty's Ministers with fervour, and his remarks were imbued with a deep political tinge. The speech of Lord Derby was worthy of notice, chiefly as indicating that the Government do not lay their India Bill before Parliament pledged to the scheme in its entirety Speaking of this bill, his Lordship said: "We have deemed it our duty to bring forward a measure which, as we believe, may effect some of the objects to which I have referred. We laid that measure before the country, purposely and intentionally, previously to the recess, in order that it might be subjected to public investigation and inquiry. We do not deprecate, but, on the contrary, we court, discussion. We court suggestions. We court the co-operation and advice of Parliament and of the country, with the view of rendering the change which we propose as safe and beneficial as we earnestly desire that it may prove to be."—The Duke of Cambridge, in speaking to the toast of "The Army," said: "Let us not lose sight of the great lesson and warning we have received—in the Crimean war and the Indian revolt. Let us never imagine that a great Power like that to which we belong can ever exist without being liable, even in the midst of the great lesson and be constantly kept in a state of the highest efficiency."—The THE LORD MAYOR'S EASTER BANQUET .- On Monday evening

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Tuesday Mr. S. Neave and Mr. B. Dobree were, without opposition, elected Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank for the ensuing year.—On Wednesday an election of Directors for the ensuing year took place at the Bank. The ballot resulted in the return of the following gentlemen: Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., Henry Wollaston Blake, Esq., Henry Hulbs Berens, Esq., Tares Buxton, Esq., Arthur E. Campbell, Esq., William Cotton, Esq., James Pattison Currie, Esq., George Joachim Göschen, Esq., James Alexander Guthrie, Esq., Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P., John Oliver Hanson, Esq., John Benjamin Heath, Esq., John Gellibrand Hubbard, Esq., Charles Frederick Huth, Esq., Alfred Latham, Esq., George Lyall, Esq., M.P., James Malcolmson, Esq., Thomas Masterman, Esq., Alexander Matheson, Esq., James Morris, Esq., Geo. Warde Norman, Esq., Edward Howley Palmer, Esq., Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Thos. Matthias Weguelin, Esq., M.P., Christ's Haspital.—On Tuesday the Blue-coat Boys, according

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL .- On Tuesday the Blue-coat Boys, according CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday the Blue-coat Boys, according to annual custom, went in procession to the Mansion House, where each received a glass of wine and a bun. As they passed out of the Egyptian Hall the Lord Mayor, who was attended by the Lady Mayoress and a large number of friends, distributed 687 shillings to that number of boys, fortyone half-crowns to monitors, and fifteen guineas to Grecians—making a total of £55 48. 6d. His Lordship then entertained the aldermen and the chief officers of the corporation at luncheon, after which the party proceeded to Christ Church, where the Spital sermon was preached by the Rev. T. G. Nicholas, M.A., the Lord Mayor's Chaplain.

ROYAL EDEEMISON'S CHAPL'S SCHOOL—The USBROLL GUARATER.

Rev. T. G. Nicholas, M.A., the Lord Mayor's Chaplain.

ROyal Freemasons' Girls' School.—The usual quarterly court of the governors of this institution was held at their offices. Queenstreet. Lincoln's Inn-fields, on Thursday last. The chair was filled by Worshipful Brother B. B. Cahill, Esq. From the report read to the meeting it appeared that during the last quarter three children had died at the school, at Clapham Rise. The expenses connected with the school during the quarter amounted to £309 0s. Id. At the last quarterly court a report was presented recommending that French and music should form portions of the educational course in use at the establishment. The recommendation was referred to a sub-committee, to learn the course adopted at other institutions of a similar kind, and they reported that at those institutions the introduction of music, drawing, and French had been attended with highly beneficial results to the children educated in them. The report was ordered to be further considered. Four children were admitted into the school without ballot, there being more vacancies in the establishment than applicants for admission. The general committee for the year was elected, and the proceedings terminated.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.— The

for the year was elected, and the proceedings terminated.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR. — The annual meeting of the supporters of this institution was held on Wednesday at the Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho-square. The chair was taken by the Rev. T. Davis Lamb, Rector of West Hackney. The report stated that since the opening of the institution, which was established in 1816, 35,000 patients had been received. During the past year 1653 had been admitted—of these 537 had been discharged cured, 195 were greatly relieved, and the remainder were still on the books. During the last year the funds of the institution had been augmented by a legacy of £100 from the late Mrs. Kennedy, but they were still insufficient to meet the expenditure. The average daily attendance was 100; and the committee earnestly appealed to the public for support. The report was adopted, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to Dr. Harvey, surgeon of the institution. of the institution

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL .- The children recently LICENSEE VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—The children recently elected into this school—thirty-two in number—were formally admitted on the foundation of the establishment in Upper Kennington-lane on Tuceday last, and were addressed in an appropriate speech, by Mr. Gabb, the Governor, who congratulated them upon the success which had attended the efforts of their friends in their regard, and expressed a hope that they would take such an advantage of the educational, religious, and social benefits of the school as would enable them to become hereafter useful members of society. There are at present 147 children, boys and cyils, in the school, who are not only educated and clothed on the establishment, but who are also apprenticed to some useful trade or calling when the period of their schooling terminates. Thanks having been given to the Governor, the proceedings, which were of a highly interesting character, terminated.

The STATE PROSECUTIONS—At the Central Criminal Court

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS .- At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, the grand jury returned true bills against Simon Bernard, Thomas Allsop, Felice Orsini, Pierri, Gomez, and Rudio, for misdemeanour, in conspiring to cause the death of the Emperor of the French. The grand jury at the same time returned true bills against Edward Truelove and Stanislaus Tcherwenski (a Pole), for misdemeanour, in publishing a false and malicious libel tending to incite persons to assassinate the Emperor of the French.

A Tregunovard, was presented on Schwidzy lock to the Pow

A TESTIMONIAL was presented, on Saturday last, to the Rev. Henry R. Wadmore by his friends in the district of St. Barnabas, King s-square, in grateful love for his unwearied exertions in behalf of the church and schools of that district. This token of regard consisted of a silver inkstand, of elegant design and of beautiful execution.

SPECIAL PREACHERS AT ST. PAUL'S.—The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. F. C. Cook, M.A., one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools; the Rev. R. W. Browne, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces; and the Rev. J. Lupton, M.A., Rector of Queenhithe, to be the Special Preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral for the present month.

At the Easter vestry held on Tuesday at the parish of St. Margaret, New Fish-street. Mr. Keeling, of Hebrew faith, was re-elected Senior Churchwarden for the fourth year.

THE ELECTION OF A CHURCHWARDEN FOR ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, passed off on Tuesday without much excitement. The report of Mr. Westerton being tired of his position was perfectly true, but the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring refusing to succeed him, and everybody else declining the effice, Mr. Westerton was prevailed upon to recant his resignation. Ho was re-elected without opposition.

MR. THEED has just finished his statue in marble of Edmund Burke for the new Palace, Westminster. This statue will complete the series for St. Stephen's Hall. The same sculptor has likewise finished the bas-relief of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," and "Elizabeth Knighting Drake," also executed for the new Palace.

Mr. Mechi was, on Wednesday morning, unanimously elected Alderman of Lime-street ward, in the room of Mr. Alderman Fare-brother, deceased.

"LEVIATHAN" broke from a portion of her moorings on

THE "LEVIATHAN" Droke from a portion of her moorings on Monday during the high wind, which caused some anxiety and trouble; but by the assistance of tugs she was again got into position and secured.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.—On Monday, notwithstanding a biting wind, vast numbers of Londoners flocked to enjoy the amusements at the different places of suburban resort, and in the evening the theatres and other places of entertainment were filled to overflowing with good-humoured audiences. Nor could the continued rain on Tuesday quench the ardour of the holiday people, although it acted as a check to excursions.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 872 boys and 863 girls, in all 1735 children, were registered in London. In the ten cor-responding weeks of the years 1348-57 the average number was 1801.— The total number of deaths registered in London last week was 1374. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1374. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1392, but, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, they should be compared with the average after the latter had been raised proportionally to the increase, a correction which will make it 1831. The deaths now returned are, therefore, less by 157 than the number which the average rate of mortality would have produced.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

News has arrived to the effect that the masterly strategy of our Highland Chief in India had been crowned with success, and that nearly the whole of Lucknow was in our hands, while the enemy was flying in masses, pursued by columns detached to cut him up. Oar losses were slight, nor was the slaughter of the rebels apparently very large, so far as had been ascertained; but, after the chase, another story will be told. The gallant Outram again distinguished himself by a brilliant and fortunate operation. Those who would understand the whole affair, with the capture of the bridges and escape of the fugitives, should visit Mr. Burford's beautiful picture of Lucknow, a place far too lovely not to be grudged to hordes of savages.

The Easter holidays have been days of bitterly cold and raging wind, or of stormy rain-occasionally both. If such a trifling matter as a national holiday could interest great folk, it might not be amiss to consider whether the happiness of thousands could not be promoted by some rearrangement of these public fête-days. The seasons have so palpably changed, in regard to date, in these islands that it seems absurd to cling to the old periods of enjoyment. Christmas used to mean a time of glittering frost, when a day of out-of-door exercise could prelude the hospitalities of the evening. Now it is generally slushy, sloppy, and dismal. Easter was a kind of early summer, and old people used to say that it was always fine at that time. As for this Easter week, it will lay up thousands with bronchitis. Why not consider whether, without formally discarding the old holidays (the religious associations of which must always make them a sacred season to, we hope, most among us), some new holidays, fixed in months when genial weather usually prevails, could not be countenanced until they became a popular habit? It would be the saving of thousands of lives, especially among children, and it would be acting rationally, by calling on folks to enjoy themselves at a time when Nature extended the same invitation, instead of at a time when she gives her strongest advice to remain in doors.

Lord Mayor Sir R. Carden has feasted the Ministers, and taken occasion to announce that, having always prayed that Lord Derby might one day be his guest as Premier, that wish has been accomplished. The effect was quite touching, and reminded the auditors of the beautiful conclusion of Sir Walter Scott's "Woodstock," where the ancient Knight (not Baronet) witnesses the triumphant return of King Charles, and murmurs a grateful "Nunc dimittis." Neither Lord Derby nor Mr. Disraeli was quite as much affected as, under the pathetic circumstances, it would have been graceful to be. Lord Chelmsford, also, took the opportunity of showing that he had a due sense of the duties of his fire-new nobility, and promised, on behalf of the aristocracy, that they would always oppose a stern break-water to objectionable innovation.

We have been pleased that London has a new bridge, but one addition to the useful ornaments of our city is a small one, in point of flourish, compared to the magnificent operations in Paris. The Emperor has inaugurated the Boulevard Sebastopol (a great architectural improvement) with a solemnity which we despair to see imitated here. The name of Sebastopol, the grand capture of the war, has thus been appropriated by our neighbours. It never seems to have occurred to us to give Waterloo Bridge a companion victorymemorial; and we doubt whether any thing more important than some retail linendraper's shop—to which perhaps the name of Sebastopol House has been given by its spirited owner-preserves the memory of the chief exploit of the Russian campaign. The French have often twitted us with our admiration for Wellington and our ceaseless homage to Waterloo, but they cannot accuse us of having been in any hurry to claim the laurels of the Crimea, though we might most righteously and rightfully do so if we pleased. We hope that our forbearance will not be twisted into renunciation of right.

Easter winds have had their effect upon the monster ship, and several of her immense cables gave way under the stress of the gales. But she was vigilantly watched, and in a brief time every accessory step was taken for her security, including the telegraphing to Liverpool for her commander, who hastened to the spot. fury of the wind acting upon the enormous broadside exposed to it, by the parting of the mooring-cables, might have produced serious disaster but for the promptness of all concerned.

We have had our attention called to the noble conduct of the inhabitants of two of the principal American cities on occasion of the melancholy news of the death of General Havelock being received on the other side the Atlantic. We learn that in New York and in Boston the shipping hoisted flags half-mast high, and that bells were tolled, in evidence of American sympathy with the feelings of the English. No generous behaviour on the part of our brethren in America can surprise us, for they invariably take a pleasure in showing that they have not forgotten our common ancestry, though a few mischievous scribblers on both sides of the water make discreditable attempts to keep up recollections of a less amiable character. We are glad to take every opportunity of recording instances of the display of fraternal feeling between the two nations, and we are convinced that the more Americans and English know one another the less fear will there be of one misunderstanding the other, or of despotic Powers taking the liberty of misunderstanding either. Brother Jonathan is always doing us courtesies, and it was but the other day tha he made a more chivalrous gift to our Queen than any of the ol Powers have ever thought of presenting. Englishmen in America are always welcomed, and even mediocrities in art or literature are treated with cordiality. simply because they come from the old country. We gladly accept in this Havelock demonstration another proof that there is nothing between America and England but the ocean, our common friend.

Very interesting has been the announcement that the great civiliser, the railway, has gone to work in Asia Minor. Homer was, perhaps, born-at all events, his grotto was shown-where the engine shriek now awakens the echoes of Mount Pagus. Saint Polycarp, first Bishop of Smyrna, hallowed the spot by his martyrdom. Tamerlane built there a tower partly composed of stones and partly of the heads of his enemies. On the 23rd ultimo the first railway trip on the line which is to open up the commerce of this part of Asia Minor (the Samsoun line undertaking for another portion) was performed, amidthe acclamations of the inhabitants, who appear to understand some. thing of the value of the work that is being done for them by the English. Some day, probably there will be such branches of the Asiatic railways as will enable the directors to grant excursion tickets. for a visit to the Seven Churches, with option to remain at any of the sites, and be taken up by the next train.

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE remains at Malta in much the same indifferent state of health as when he left this country last autumus. The noble Marquis and his daughters are not expected to return to England

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON has retired from the Chairmanship of the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, after a presidency of a quarter of a century. It is anticipated he will be succeeded by Lord Ward.

MR. R. SEGAR AND MR. PETER BURKE of the Northern Circuit, have been named Queen's Counsel of the county palatine of Lancaster.



BATTERSEA PARK AND THE NEW BRIDGE.

The tract of low land on the south side of the Thames facing Chelsea Hospital, long familiar to Londoners as Battersea-fields, appears to have been of some value even before the Conquest. In 1080, Domesday Book records, it was held by St. Peter of Westminster, and had been in the possession of the valiant Earl Harold, when it was assessed at seventy-two hides. Ages after it fell into the hands of cabbage-planters and asparagus-growers, for whose purposes its rich alluvial soil rendered it peculiarly suitable. About thirty years ago it came into the possession of the Marquis of Westminster, who after a while leased it out to Mr. Thomas Cubitt, the celebrated builder. It was the latter who, seeing the rapidly-increasing growth of the giant metropolis, first conceived the idea of converting the swampy marshes of ancient Patricesey, or, more correctly, Patrice-ey (Peter's Island), into a park for the people. His project was submitted to the Metropolitan Improvement Commissioners, who warmly recommended it to the consideration and support of the Government. The Government took the subject in hand, and in the Session of 1846 an Act of Parliament was passed to enable the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests to purchase 320 acres of land at Battersea to be appropriated partly as a park and partly as a site for houses and ornamental villas; and the Commissioners were authorised to advance to them a sum not exceeding £200,000. This sum had been fixed in accordance with the estimate of the architect of the Commissioners, Mr. James Pennethorne, who, with the exactitude for which gentlemen of his profession are remarkable, had calculated the cost of purchasing the properties at £187,433 15s. 11½d.

It was soon found, however, that some of the broad principles of free trade

It was soon found, however, that some of the broad principles of free trade had penetrated into the secluded regions of Batterses, since the owners of the land, with becoming modesty, claimed for it in the aggregate no less than £532,630, though they subsequently accepted £232,620, just £300,000 less than they at first declared was its fair value. The negotiations with these proprietors lasted from 1846 to 1851. It was then determined by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and the Parliamentary Committee that annual votes should be granted for the completion of the purchases and the laying out of the park—viz, £33,000 for 1853-4, £25,000 for each of the Sessions

of 1854-5 and 1855-6, and £12,500 for the Sessions of 1857-8. The sinews of war being thus forthcoming, the works for making the park began in earnest about the opening of the year 1854, and were finally concluded in the present year, at a cost, from first to last, in round numbers of £315,000—viz., £232,000 for the purchase of land, £51,000 for laying it out, and for the formation of roads, £2, and £35,000 for contingencies. The total quantity of land purchased is about 320 acres; and the total area, including the land reclaimed from the river, about 346 acres, of which it is intended to retain ultimately only 185 in cultivation as park lands, and to reserve the rest, in and outside of the park fence, for houses, villas, roads, and wherves. Thus much concerning the park to the formation of which we owe one of the handsomest bridges which now span the silent highway of the British metropolis.

THE BRIDGE.

Mr. Cubitt and the other originators of the park scheme were of course aware from the beginning that a new bridge was an indispensable complement of their plan. Accordingly, in connection with the inquiry of the Metropolitan Improvement Commissioners on the subject, the project of constructing a bridge across the Thames, near the Red House, was brought under their observation, and Mr. Pennethorne was instructed to revise his estimate on the basis of a communication being made across the river between the proposed park and the valuable districts formed of late years south-west of Hyde Park-corner. At the same time Mr. Thomas Page, chief engineer of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, was requested to prepare designs for a bridge, of which the Commissioners approved. One for a suspension-bridge, forty feet in width, at a cost of £60,000, was sanctioned by Parliament in 1846; but was subsequently modified in respect to the width of the piers, which were likewise decided to be of iron, the foundations being formed of timber bearing-piles and concrete, inclosed within cast iron piles and plates. These alterations increased the estimates by about £20,000. Want of funds delayed the beginning of this work for some years; and it was not until the spring of 1851, when the Hyde Park Exhibition was in full lustre, that the bridge works were commenced by Mr. Earle, the contractor, whose tender, being the lowest of nine, had been accepted. After two years of not very vigorous exertions the pier foundations

were finished in the beginning of 1853, and the fixing of the tewers began; but, owing again to a deficiency in the exchequer, the works were once more suspended. Happily, after a period, the affairs were satisfactorily arranged, and the works proceeded with accelerated speed. Messrs. Young, the new contractors, were enabled to hang the chains in the autumn of 1856—not, however, without an additional expenditure of £8400, on account of the change of contractors, the removal of plant, &c., and the work has since progressed without

The piers are each 88 feet in length by 19 in width, with curved cutwaters, and forming an area of 1425 square feet in each. Over this area bearing-piles of English elm were driven, at distances of 3 feet 6 inches apart, to an average depth below water of 32 feet. Round this area of bearing-piles, cast-iron piles, 12 inches in diameter, and 27 feet in length, were driven into the ground, and between these piles were forced cast-iron plates, so that the whole area of the piers was inclosed with an iron casing, 20 feet in depth below low-water line. The iron piles and plates and timber tiles were secured together with iron tie-bars, the ground of the river-bed dredged, and concrete filled in to a level of two feet above low water. On this concrete and piling were laid foundation slabs of Yorkshire stone for the base of the cast-iron towers; and above the low-water line vertical ribs were fixed on the cast-iron piles, and iron plates were carried up between them, the whole terminating by a large curb moulding seven feet above the level of Trinity high-water mark. Thus, the surface of the iron casing in each pier came to be 164 feet in length, by a depth of 43 feet for the plates and 48 feet for the piles. That part of this surface which was above the stone floor was laid with brickwork so as to form a large water-tight caisson, or chamber, in which the ironwork of the towers was then constructed. Finally, the iron below the low-water line was coated with a protecting surface, and the parts above that line were painted.

parts above that line were painted.

The roadway of the bridge is formed by two wrought-iron longitudinal girders, six feet in depth, which extend the whole length of the bridge, and are suspended by the rods from the chains. Between these girders, whose aggregate length is 1412 feet, are fixed the transverse girders, also of wrought iron, eighty-seven in number; and between these transverse girders are secured the wrought-iron bearers for the roadway-plates—eight hundred and ten in num-

ber. Upon the plates themselves—also of wrought iron—is laid asphalte concrete for the pavement. The bridge, therefore, is strictly an iron bridge, and, as such, one of great firmness and strength.

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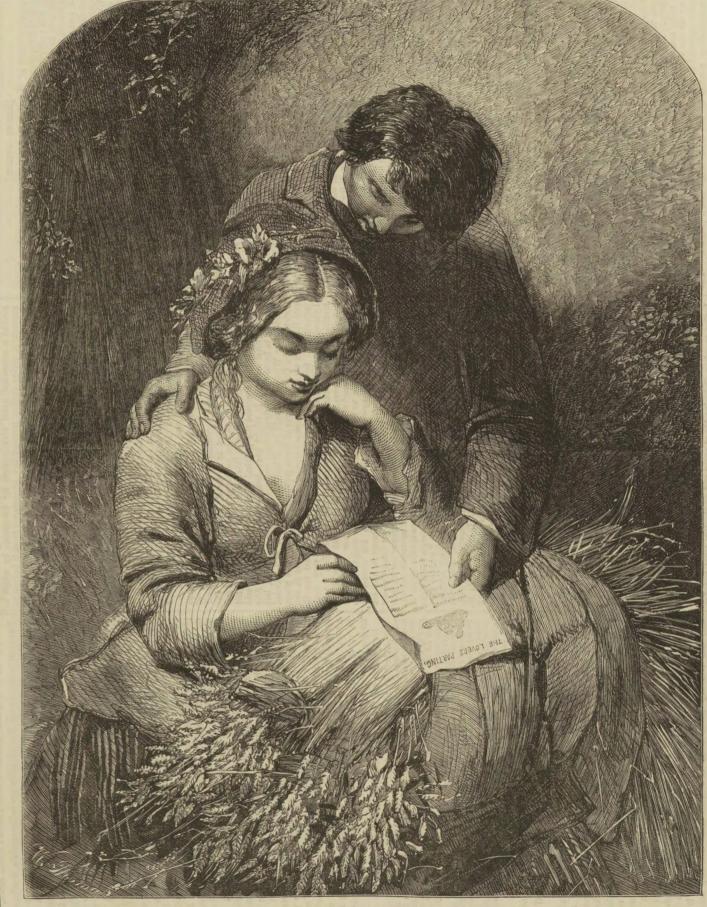
This bridge is remarkable not alone for its strength, but for the comparative cheapness of its construction; for, if we compare the several metropolitan bridges with the aggregate area of the roadway and footpaths afforded by each for the public traffic, which area, independently of their architectural features, constitutes their utilitarian value, we find that—

London Bridge, with an area of 47,912 sq. ft., cost £542,156, or £11 6s. per sq. ft. Southwark 34,000 , , , 384,000 , , 11 5s. 10d. , Blackfriars 41,790 , , , 157,840 , 3 15s. 6d. , waterloo , 57,270 , , , 579,915 , 10 0s. 0d. , Hungerford , 20,480 , , , 98,766 , 4 16s. 6d. , westminster, 49,880 , , , 389,500 , 7 16s. 0d. , waterloo , 30,380 , , , 300,600 , 9 16s. 0d. , Battersea Park Bridge 41,496 , , , 88,000 , 2 2s. 5d. ,

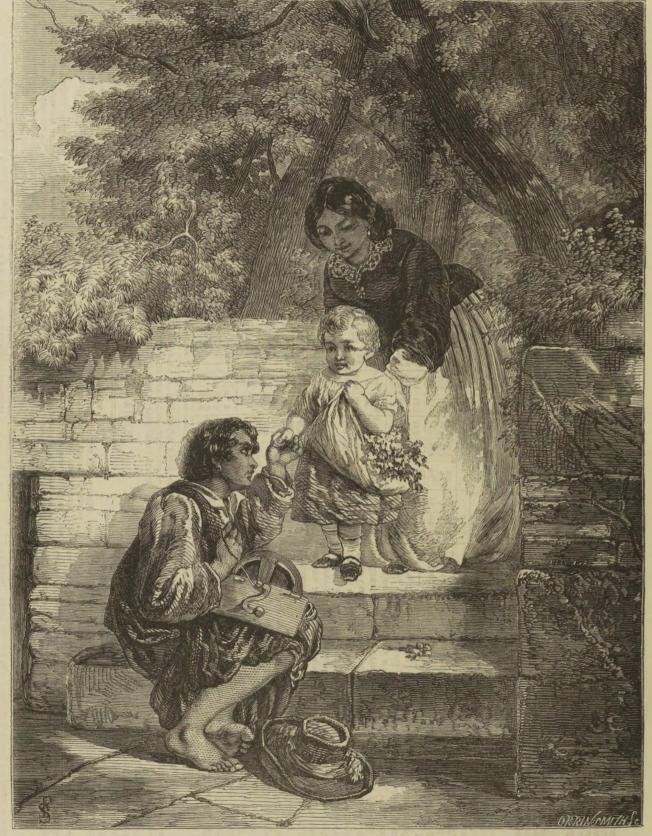
Looked at from the gardens of Chelsea Hospital, or, better still, from a distant boat on the middle of the river, the new bridge appears like a fairy structure, with its beautiful towers, gilded and painted to resemble light-coloured bronze, and crowned with large globular lamps, diffusing sunny light all around. And the effect is heightened by the highly-picturesque lodges at each end of the bridge, with basements sixteen feet square, upon which rise superstructures octangular in plan, the roofs of which are covered with Portland cement, and their angles and summits adorned with graceful terminations in terra-cotta.

tions in terra-cotts.

The inauguration, if it can be so called, of the new bridge took place on Friday, the 26th ult., when her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses Helena and Louisa, and conducted by Mr. Page, and Mr. Rumble (the resident engineer), passed across into the park amid the enthusiastic greetings of the workmen, some two hundred in number, whose loyalty was rewarded on the same evening by a plentiful distribution of good old English cheer, provided at the cost of Mr. Page. On the following Monday the bridge, without ceremony of any kind, was thrown open for public traffic.



"THE BALLAD."—PAINTED BY J. J. HILL-FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



"CHARITY"-PAINTED BY W. UNDERHILL.-FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS. SECOND NOTICE.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

A SECOND VIEW of the Suffolk-street Gallery confirms us in the generally favourable opinion which we expressed last week of the display this year provided by the Society of British Artists. Of course there may be wide differences of opinion as to the positive merits of the several performances; but speaking relatively, and from considerable past experience, we can safely affirm that the exhibition is a considerable improvement upon those of former years in many important respects, though more particularly in executive points.

We now proceed to notice a few of the principal works which struck us on our second visit. Almost at starting we light upon a broad expanse of "Grene Wode," with Robin Hood and his merry men in full chase of the deer (No. 13), by W. W. Gosling. A fine old oak occupies a conspicuous place near the centre of the picture; and the tangled maze which surrounds it is skilfully detailed, the "merry mornynge" light breaking in pleasantly here and there.

Unpretendingly placed, in a corner below the line, is a little "Haunted Chamber" (22), by C. Rossiter, which is really clever, both in thought and execution. A girl, in negligé attire, is timidly entering an old lumber-room, against the wall of which is piled up a piece of armour, with a long sword beside it, seen under mysterious green half lights. The idea, though not exactly new, is well worked out, and the details throughout are feelingly given.

34, "Lucius Junius Brutus," by W. Waterhouse, is a rather ambitious effort of classicism, somewhat after the manner of Nicolas Poussin. The composition, which represents the death of Lucretia, is not without merit, but the drawing is feeble, and in parts faulty, and the colour is unfortunately dirty and opaque. The artist would be astonished to discover the extent to which the last remark is true, if he were to place any of his variously-coloured flesh beside that of real life.

42. "The Ballad," by J. J. Hill, is a pleasing little subject, most

be astonished to discover the extent to which the last remark is true, if he were to place any of his variously-coloured flesh beside that of real life.

42, "The Ballad," by J. J. Hill, is a pleasing little subject, most effectively treated. Nothing can be more simple than the materials; all depends on the mind and feeling shown in the use made of them. A pretty, healthy, country lass, resting for a few minutes on her return from the harvest-field, is wrapt in the fascinations of a ballad which is spread out before her on a corn-sheaf, her head resting in degage manner on her hand; and over her shoulder peers a young rustic, who seems equally engrossed with herself in the lyric effusion. The expression is life-like, natural, and effective, and happily free from affectation; the colouring and finish are delicate and truthful. We have great pleasure in giving an engraving of this agreeable picture. The same artist exhibits four other works, amongst which we particularly admire (116) "The Shepherd's Pastime," representing a shepherd boy seated in a wild, secluded spot, playing on a pipe; whilst two women and a child look on and listen. The child, who almost leaps from his mother's arms, clapping his hands in ecstasy at the exhilarating sound, is a charming little study.

47, "The Flocks in thymy pastures stray," by G. W. Horlor, is an elaborate effort in the walk in which Ansdell was so successful, but which he found too restricted for his genius. But what a wide difference in the performance! The sheep are a ragged, meagre, beggarly lot, and the colouring is utterly devoid of softness and transparency. G. Armfield, in his study of dogs in the "Interior—Game-keeper's Lodge" (231), is more successful as to character; but in the manipulation of his colours is almost equally unfortunate as Mr. Horlor.

77, "The First-born," by E. J. Cobbett, is a simple little group—

keeper's Lodge" (231), is more successful as to character; but in the manipulation of his colours is almost equally unfortunate as Mr. Horlor.

77, "The First-born," by E. J. Cobbett, is a simple little group—a young mother hard at work sewing, smiling cheerfully the while; her first-born fast asleep in the cradle which stands at her feet; an open window affords a pleasant glimpse of landscape; and the old wide-awake hat, lying carelessly on the floor, tells us that the happy paterfamilias is a comfortable, hardworking yeoman.

83, "The Reward" by T. Roberts, presents us another mother and child, but differently occupied. The young one has just been washed, and lies sprawling, picturesquely enough, on its mother's lap, looking eagerly to her for its supper, which she playfully is preparing to administer. The grouping is well conceived and skilfully treated; but the thin, somewhat sickly, sandy-haired woman looks almost too young for the responsibilities she is made to assume, and the impression produced is not altogether agreeable. Much more to our taste is another picture by the same artist (107), entitled "The Music Lesson," in which we have a young rustic lad, seated, with a bullfinch perched on his finger, to whom he is whistling a lesson, whilst two other children look on, intensely delighted and edified at the performance both of master and pupil.

J. Zeiter has several little figure-subjects—sketches from life, most of them—comprising eligible material, but too often spoiled by the rough, dabby style of execution, which he appears to affect as a point of merit. In (148) "Hungarian Gipsies at the Ruins of Likawa," a small picture, one is obliged to go to a distance where the subject is no longer distinguishable before the coarseness of the surface-treatment is subdued. This is surely a mistake as illogical asjit is fatal in its consequences.

238, "A Gossip on the Coast," is another picture by E. J. Cobbett,

ment is subdued. This is surely a mistake as illogical as it is fatal in its consequences.

238, "A Gossip on the Coast," is another picture by E. J. Cobbett, whom we have already spoken of, but of qualified success. The faces of the two young women—one of whom is seated on an old pony, whilst the other is on the ground, surrounded by her children—have an amiable, ingenuous expression, and the group generally is not ineffective; but the sea is rather leaden and tume, and there is a general want of harmony and repose, which are the charm of works of this description.

251, "Jenny," by L. Holloway, is evidently a portrait. We know not who the original is, but she is gifted with an intelligent, sensible face, which the artist has affectionately rendered. Another portrait close at hand (262), that of Signor Gardoni, by R. Buckner, is unmistakably like, but a little too effeminate in the cast of features, whilst the attitude is too stately, too obviously studied, and made up, and the colouring somewhat waxy.

311, "Kars and its Defenders," by J. and G. Foggo, is a large and crowded canvas, which we really gaze at in amazement, and with an involuntary shrug of the shoulders. What market, what arena, can it possibly be intended for, now that Bartholomew Fair and Greenwich Fair are closed? Nevertheless, there we see the brave General Williams, surrounded by his officers and the starving garrison and inhabitants of Kars—mothers laying their children at his feet, and crying for bread; whilst a "last biscuit" drawn forth from a small cask by an elderly Commissariat officer, and an "empty bread-basket" held up by another, show that of bread there is none. General Williams ruminates gloomily on the position, whilst a conflagration rages in the background to the right, and shells burst over head. Such is a bare ennmeration of the facts of the case; how they have been dealt with we will not further discuss. Let those who are curious on the subject go and see.

372, "Harvest," by F. Underhill, is a cheerful group of har-

with we will not rutuate assume that the subject go and see.

372, "Harvest," by F. Underhill, is a cheerful group of harvesters, with a playful child, at their midday meal under a tree; a little too Arcadian, perhaps, in style and character for this present hardworking nineteenth century, but all so pleasant and happy that we cannot help sympathising with them, whilst we admire the talent of the artist.

talent of the artist. 378 and 443 are two sheep pieces by W. W. Gosling. In the former, entitled "Contentment," the animals are prettily grouped under a shady tree, and painted with a soft and sunny pencil. In the other the flocks are feeding upon a wild open heath, and are at once more numerous and varied in character and occupation.

A. Woolmer treats us to some of his female studies, with all the

A. Woolmer treats us to some of his remaie studies, with all the lure of rich jaunty draperies and rainbow hues in which he delights. In "The Boudoir" (590) we are introduced to a lady at her toilet, surrounded by satins and jewellery, and with a little King Charles perched up beside her. 641, "Hush!" represents a young mother with a golden haired child asleep in her lap; very creditably studied after nature, and harmoniously coloured.

"CHARITY." FROM A PICTURE BY W. UNDERHILL

RESERVING a few further general observations on the exhibition of the National Institution of Fine Arts for some future day, we cannot hesitate to acknowledge the merit of Mr. Underhill's pretty little picture, entitled "Charity" (No. 117), of which we give an Engraving. A young lady is putting forward a child, who with a half timid expression is presenting a penny to an itinerant Italian

ergan-grinder. The artist, by the employment of steps, has accom ergan-grinder. The artist, by the employment of steps, has accomplished a somewhat novel arrangement for his group, by which he succeeds in giving distinct interest and importance to each individual member of it. The sentiment embodied in the whole is very pleasing. An amiable and kindly expression beams in the faces of the lady and child—humility and gratitude in the little ragged recipient of their charity. The colouring is of Mr. Underhill's usually tender and subdued character, and in every respect the production is highly exemplary and successful. plary and successful.

APRIL SERIALS AND MAGAZINES.

MR. CHARLES KIGHT has brought his "History of England" to the return of Charles II. to England. It is not the time to say more than that Mr. Knight continues his narrative with all the freshness and earnestness which characterise the charm of his style, and that his conscientious carefulness in the collation of evidence, and the deciding upon its value, appear to increase rather than diminish as he approaches the conclusion of his task. His account of the last days of the greatest of all our Kings, Oliver I., is intensely interesting.

approaches the conclusion of his task. His account of the last days of the greatest of all our Kings, Oliver I., is intensely interesting.

**Blackwood* is chiefly remarkable for a chapter which it has pleased Sir Bulwer Lytton to insert into his novel. The purport of this somewhat pompous Interlude is to set forth that the novel in question, although published as a serial, is quite finished, the remaining chapters being in the publisher's hands. The special object of favouring the public with this information is uncertain. Had Sir Bulwer Lytton accepted the political office for which he was said to have been selected, it might have been satisfactory to the fifty colonies to know that their chief was not engaged upon a fiction, but considering What He Should Do With Them. But a well-founded distrust in the Conservatives of Herts prevented his taking the place, and therefore we really do not see what is the public interest in the information now conceded. We observe, however, that Sir B. Lytton goes still further out of his way to lay down, very dogmatically, the dictum that a work of the serial kind "cannot be written from month to month," but that very large sections of it ought to be before the author previously to their being given to the world. The reason he assigns for this necessity is very funny—namely, that nothing in life occurs by chance, and therefore nothing should be left to chance in the art by which life is depicted. The logic is good enough for those who are likely to receive it with meekness; but we have a strong notion that the best of our social fictionists do compose from month to month, and that not from carelessness or indolence, but because the serial is a special form of composition, and each number, though it ought to be in no way isolated from the others, is expected to be "written up" in a way which continuous fiction does not require. We say nothing about the art question, but we do say that "Eugene Aram," sliced into thirteen numbers, as it stands, would be a very unsuccessful seria infrequency of that event.

infrequency of that event.

"The Virginians."—An excellent number. Young ladies will be delighted to hear that Harry Warrington has found, thanks to his accident, a young lady who, so far as can be seen, is every way worthy of his attentions, and she has made the requisite impression upon his heart. Her father is a noble old fellow. Nevertheless, if Harry marry Theo, we are inclined to suspect it will not be until he has behaved himself like an exceedingly naughty boy in London or Paris, or both; but we fancy another lover is in store for her. The ménage of the Lamberts, where Mr. Harry is taken care of by the kind lady and her daughters, is charmingly described.

Fraser is lively and varied, but the paper which will be most eagerly read is the opening one, consisting of the lecture in which Mr. Buckle lately charmed the ladies at the Royal Institution by setting out, with much emphasis and great wealth of words, that

Mr. Buckle lately charmed the ladies at the Royal Institution by setting out, with much emphasis and great wealth of words, that science would be largely advanced by women talking about it as much as possible. A smartish article against the Ministry ends the number; and the writer, after alluding to Mr. Disraeli making, in his Indian speech, a slight jumble of verbs and nominative cases, parades his own critical English five lines later by saying, that though "as a speechit was admirable," as "a statesmanlike measure it entirely fails." Words go for a good deal in England, but we never heard that a speech was a measure. Quis custodiet custodes?

"The Gordian Knot" is unusually full of incident, and the author.

was a measure. Quis custodist custodes?

"The Gordian Knot" is unusually full of incident, and the author is evidently preparing for darker weather. Philip Arundel's courtship is very delightful, but the stern surgeon-cousin comes in grimly, and a scene of intense passion on his part, and of self-assertion on Margaret's, gives excitement to the earlier part of the number, which also contains a description of one of the discussion societies which have so frightened the Tuileries, and by which terrible execution is done upon the Bank of England. The other cousin, Latimer, inspired by love, is about to turn Parliamentary reporter, so that another new phase of life will be photographed for us.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

	DAILY MEANS OF					THERM	METER.	WIND,		BAIN
. DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	Tempera- ture of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours	in 24 hours. Road at 10A.M.
	Inches.	0	0	13)	0-10	9	0		Miles.	Inches
Mar. 31	29.189	46-9	43.9	.90	10	46.9	53.6	S. SSW.	518	
April 1	29.690	36.6	28.5	95	8	42-2	44.9	NNE. NE.	302	
,, 2	29.779	35.5	30.1	.83	10	27.7	42.5	S. SE.	230	-
,, 3	29.617	50.7	44.3	.80	5	36.3	57.7	SW. W.	361	-
12 4	30.034	45.3	40.2	*84	4	45.1	53.1	SW. W. NNE.	326	134
11 5	29-952	39.1	29-2	*70	10	36.0	45.7	E. ESE.	641	0000
,, 6	29.879	36.6	32.7	*87	10	38-9	41.6	E. ENE.	628	.000

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 88 feet above level of sea, corrected and reduced	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direc- tion of Wind	Amt. of Cloud. (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
April 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	30.117	42:3 44:6 56:8 46:9 47:1 42:8	38·1 25·0 35·8 31·0 36·1 34·1	36.4 34.3 49.2 37.8 38.8 36.4	40.4 36.1 55.1 39.9 40.1 40.3	39.5 35.5 52.8 36.5 36.7 37.3	38·8 56·3 44·7 44·6 40·4	35.6 52.6 38.8 39.4 38.8	N. S. SW. SE. E. SE.	10 10 6 	0.029 0.000 0.046
Moong	20-701	46.8	33.4	38.8	42.0	39-7	45.0	41.0		1-	0.094

The range of temperature during the week was 38.1°.

The range of temperature during the week was 35 °F.

Rain was falling on the night of March 31 and morning of April 1, on the day of April 3, and on the afternoon of the 7th. The Zodiacal light was seen very distinctly at 8 p.m. of April 4, at which time the sky was beautifully clear. A little snow fell on the afternoon of April 2, and on the morning of that day there was a very severe frost. At about 3 a.m., of April 6 two loud claps of thunder were heard, but no lightning was seen. The sky was clear on the nights of April 1, 3, 4, and 6: on the latter night a dense bank of cloud rose up from the S.W., the wind blowing at the time from the E.

THE "CAGLIARI."—Dr. Travers Twiss, Vicar General, has delivered his opinion upon the seizure of the Cagliari, which, "under the circumstances stated in the log of the seizers, was not justified by the law of nations, which," adds Dr. Twiss, "is the only law by which the cruisers of a sovereign power can be entitled to seize or detain on the high seas a merchant-ship sailing under the protection of the flag of another Sovereign.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c. ENGLISH architects and English sculptors both complain loudly, and not unjustly, of the false position in which they are put by the Government of the country. Thus the architects complain that in the recent competition for the new Government offices a non-competitor has become the Government pet. Then the sculptors complain that in the forthcoming competition for the Havelock statue in Trafalgar-square the sculptors of Great Britain are required to make their desquare the scurptors of oreas britain and required as very poor one. The signs after a certain model, and that model a very poor one. The statue of Havelock "must correspond," so the advertisement has it, "with that of Sir Charles Napier." Now, because Barry (the favourite child of competition) has proved a long and expensive bargain to the Government, we cannot for one moment comprehend why very clever men, who have complied with the Government terms, received Government prizes, and whose time is money, should be laid aside as if they had received their full reward in the petty prizes obtained only by the few, and those we believe the best. Nor do we see, because a certain statue, and that by no means a good one, is already in position, that the next succeeding statue must correspond with the statue already erected. We can see much that is permanently injurious both to architecture and sculpture in this country in the Treasury determination about the Government offices, and in the Government and Committee's determination respecting the Havelock memorial. And now we will repeat what we hear respecting the statue of Sir Henry Havelock. Charing-cross is the finest site in Europe (so said the late Sir Robert Peel). Are we, then, to give its very few good points for statues to the statues of men whose reputations are but of yesterday? A public statue is a public approval that requires more than a year's character. Havelock was a hero, but there are many heroes, and Trafalgar-square must not be made a further subject of laughter with foreigners who travel among us without passports.

Our readers will thank us for eliciting the following letter :-

Our readers will thank us for eliciting the following letter:—

Sir.—Having read Mr. Smith's letter in your last impression, I may mention that I have often heard the late Master of Magdalene relate that those to whom he showed Pepys' shorthand MS. agreed with the late Mr. Gurney in the difficulty of deciphering it; but that they added, "Only give us a key and the difficulty is at an end." This desideratum was supplied for Mr. Smith's advantage by the late Lord Grenville, who, after a little trouble and patience, forwarded a key and a page or two of the Diary transcribed, with a letter, to my father, now in my possession.

I must add that the whole profits of the publication were handed over by Lord Braybrooke to my father, for the benefit of the college at which Pepys was educated, and to which he bequeathed his celebrated library. These were invested, and the interest has ever since been annually distributed in assisting meritorious undergraduates during their college career, many of whom are living, and will testify to the advantages which they have derived from the "Pepysian Benefaction."

I am your obedient servant,

Lowndes-street, March 30, 1888. RALPH NEVILLE GRENVILLE.

We had heard before of the Lord Grenville's key to Pepys. What

does Mr. Smith say?

"Both his feet were clubbed," exclaims Mr. Trelawny, the friend of Byron and Shelley, in his book just published about Byron and Shelley—alluding, of course, to Lord Byron's feet. Mr. Trelawny made the discovery, he tells us, in a most curious and unmistakable way. He was at Missolonghi when Byron was in his coffin; he entered the chamber of death; affected thirst; and induced Fletcher, the valet of the noble poet, to leave the room, and go in quest of something liquid. Fletcher went, and Mr. Trelawny peeped upon the dead: he removed the shroud that covered the feet of his deceased friend, and discovered what the great poet had throughout life determined to conceal—his lameness in both feet—"both feet were clubbed." Now, it is asked in poetic circles how it is that Mr. Trelawny never made this remarkable discovery before-He had swam with Lord Byron, and swimmers do not go into the water with padded boots. What was Mr. Trelawny about? Where were his eyes? Never mind, my poetic and over-sensitive Lord now no more. There was one in the chamber, when your friend was there, who whispered with William Shakspeare-

Good friend, for Jesus' sake, forbear-

but to no purpose. "Both feet were clubbed," but still you, George Gordon Byron, went (always) on those poetic feet-which Lord Bacon said to Ben Jonson, after his pedestrian tour to Scotland, poets alone should go on-poetic dactyls and spondees.

The Duke of Wellington is collecting, we are told, all the memorials of moment connected with his illustrious father. The late Marchioness of Westmeath has bequeathed to him, we observe, the cloak which the Duke wore in the Peninsular War. Strange things happen. The Duke has recently sold the bullet-proof iron blinds which his father erected at Apsley House for his own personal safety during the ferment of the Reform Bill. They were to be bought t'other day (price low) somewhere off the Minories, in London. His Grace might have preserved a window.

We are glad to see that the great Victoria Tower of the new Houses of Parliament is not to reach heavenward as it stands. There is a centre yet to come, light, and heaven-directed; and, from what our friend the Builder tells us, evidently within Treasury finances.

Lady Chantrey has recently asked her Majesty's acceptance of the picture, by Sir Edwin Landseer, representing the Dandie-Dinmont dog Mustard, a present from Sir Walter Scott to her Ladyship's husband, the great bust-sculptor of the world. The picture is full of associations. Let us add an association very little known. Chantrey was passionately fond of this dog. The dog was a good dog; but good feeding made Mustard in a few years just as inactive as his master. Wherever Chantrey went, there went his snuff-box and there went his dog. Now, the dog got at times sulky, and then Chantrey got sulky, for both were over-fed. On a sulky occasion this incident took place. Allan Cunningham, in walking through the studio, found James Heffernan (the best carver in marble of a bust that England has seen since Roubiliac) in a very, and for him unusual, risible mood. Well James," exclaimed Allan, "what does this mean-good news, I hope, from Roscommon? (Heffernan came from Roscommon)-- "By my troth" (he was carving at the time the very bust of Sir Walter Scott which the late Sir Robert Peel had the good taste to buy)-" by my troth, but he's in no good humour to-day." "Why, James?" urgently and laughingly asked Allan. "Why," said the Irish sculptor to the Scottish poet, "I have made what he thinks a mistake-I forgot to take my hat off to his dog." dog was Mustard. Not to laugh was impossible.

THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION .- The local committee for making the preparations for this meeting, to be held in Leeds next autumn, have determined (says the Leeds Mercury) to recommend to the council in London that the association shall hold its first meeting on Wednesday, the 1st of September. The council will probably come to its decision in the course of the present month.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS.—Two beautiful stained glass windows have recently been put up in the new Scaham Church to the memory of the late Marquis of Londonderry. The largest and most beautiful is at the east end of the church.—The tenants and friends of the late Edmund Rodney Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., of Kitley, Yealmpton, have erected a stained window in the church at Yealmpton, as a memorial of their regard for him both as a landlord and a gentleman,

MUSIC.

THE ADELPHI Easter entertainment was musical-an English

The Adelphi Easter entertainment was musical—an English version, or rather a rifacinento, of a famous old French opera, Ibieldicu's "Calife de Bagdad." It is designated in the Adalphi bills, and after the Adelphi fachion, as "a grand Oriental spectualar drama," in two acts, called "The Caliph of Bagdad," and founded on the opera of that name. It is, in fact, the opera itself, with its characters and incidents amplified and seasoned with the broad fun which suits the Adelphi palate, with Boieldicu's music interlarded with other music not at all in Boieldicu's style. We could have been content, for our own part, with the lively little French drama in its original shape, and with its own music, and no more. But we are willing to admit that it has been cleverly manufactured into a capital Adelphi piece, well deserving the brilliant success it has met with.

Many of our readers will remember the amusing Arabian tale on which the French opera was founded. The corrememorable Caliph, Haroun Alraschid, in his rambles in disguise through the streets of Bagdad, was went to assume the name of Il Bondocani, a name known to his Ministers and Courtiors, and under which, when at any time it was mentioned in their hearing, they recognised their Sovereign. In one of these rambles he makes the acquaintance of a young lady, the daughter of a once wealthy but decayed merchant, whose poverty she shares, along with a single female domestic. The Caliph is smitten with Zutubia's charms, and succeeds in making an impression on her heart. He introduces himself to her father as Il Bondocani, an Arab of the desert, and makes such splendid proposals for the young lady's hand that the old gentleman, yielding to his daughter's prayers, and dazzled by the Arab's offers, consents to the marriage, though he suspects his son-in-law elect to be no better than he should be. The damsel has another lover of a different sort—the Cadi of the city, a ridiculous old buffoon, who, enraged at being rejected and laughed at by her, resolves to get rid of his

nounced the cabalistic Il Bondoconi. The Cali and the rest fall on their knees, while the father and daughter are all astonishment. Of course on explanation ensues, and a splendid nuptial pageant forms the denouement.

The Calife de Bagdad" is one of Boieldieu's earliest pieces. It was produced at the Opéra Comique in 1800, and was the foundation of its author's fame. The music is charming—simple, melodious, and full of grace and expression. The sentimental and comic airs are equally happy; and the scenes of concerted music are exceedingly animated and dramatic. Boieldieu evidently studied in the Italian school, but his music bas a flavour of Gallio nationality which adds to its vivacity without impairing its beauty.

We have reldom seen a musical piece better got up and performed than the Adelphi version of this opera—a thing the more remarkable as this theatre makes no pretension to the character of an opera-house. The orchestra was reinforced and rendered complete; there were good chorus-singers, and the other accessories of a musical performance were attended to. The principal characters were well sustained. Miss Roden, who personated the heroine, made her debut on this occasion—a debut which promises to be the beginning of a brilliant career. Her family, we are told, lately affilient, have been reduced to distress by a calamitous reverse of fortune, and she has bravely resolved to employ, for their support and her own, attainments gained as the elegant accomplishments of a lady. Appearing for the first time on the stage, she has yet to learn to tread the boards with case and freedom; but through all her timidity and constraint, she showed intelligence, refinement, and a native spirit which only requires to be developed. As a singer, young as she is, she has little to learn; and it is only wonderfulnow, as a mere amateur, she has made herselfso admirable anartist. She has a soprano voice, not very strong, but sweet in every part of its extensive compass, and possessed of that indescribable quality which has

fail to be one of the most successful of the season.

A "GREAT NATIONAL CONCERT, illustrating the musical genius of the British nation," was given at Exeter Hall on the ovening of Easter Monday. In pursuance of this object, everything was British—performers as well as music. The pieces were selected from the works of the most distinguished of our composers, from Purcell to Balfe, including songs, duets, gless, cheruses, &c., by Arne, Shield, Bishop, Webbe, Lord Mornington, Dibdia, and other well-known names. Tao singers were Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. and Madame Weiss, Miss Dolby, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Thomas. Moreover, Miss Goddard performed a pianoforts solo by Dr. Sterndale Bennett; and solos on the violin and the concertina, introducing national airs, were played by Mr. Blagrove and Mr. Case. Notwithstanding our alleged predilection for foreign music and foreign performers, the hall was crowded to overflowing, and everything was applauded to the echo.

The Vocal Association gave the first of a series of concerts,

everything was applauded to the echo.

The Vocal Association gave the first of a series of concerts, on Wednesday evening, at St. James's Hall. This is an amateur society, lately formed for the cultivation of vocal, and particularly choral, music, under the direction of Mr. Benedict, who has a very efficient body of choristers. The music on this occasion was selected entirely from the works of Mendelssohn, and included his symphony in A major (the Italian symphony); his great concerto for the violin, played by M. Sainton; his posthumous finale to the unfanished opera, "Loreley," in which the principal part was sustained by Miss Stabbach; several part-gongs sung by the choir without instrumental accompaniment; the fine Italian scena, "Infelice," sung by Madame Castellan; and "The First Walpurgis Night," which formed the last part of the concert. All these pieces are familiar to every amateur; but their intrinsic beauties and the excellence of the performance made the concert highly interesting to the audience.

The Orchestral Society and the London Polyhymmian

THE ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY and the LONDON POLYHYMNIAN THE ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY and the LONDON POLYHYMMIAN CHOIR gave their first grand concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday evening last. The "Choir" was established in June, 1856, and has given several concerts; but the Orchestral Society appears for the first time. They are quite distinct associations, but gave this concert conjointly, under the conductorship of Mr. W. Rea. Miss Banks sang "I'm but a simple peasant maid," and "By the river's silent flow," and was encored in each. Three part-songs were also encored. The room was densely crowded, and the audience highly cratified.

THE CONCERTS FOR THE PROPIE have recommenced at the Mechanics' Institution. The first was given on Monday evening, and comprised singing by the Marylebone Glee Society, and others; "Dramatic Imitations," by Mr. Henry Seymour Carleton; and a new musical, optical, and pictorial entertainment, entitled "Cinderella; or, the Glass Slipper," which gave general satisfaction.

THE NEW COVENT-GARDEN FLOWER MARKET,—On Tuesday the thoroughfare under the Piazza, Covent-garden, was closed to the public, to pull down the Piazza Hotel and the adjoining houses, forming the pit and box entrances to old Covent-garden Theatre, for the construction of the new flower-market. The new market is to be built on the model of the Crystal Pauce, entirely of glass and iron. It is to be completed within a tew weeks after the opening of the new Opera House.

The Trinity Board has caused a light-vessel to be moored to the cast of the "Stones," St. Ives Bay, from which a single revolving light will be exhibited. This temporary light will remain there until the new lighthouse in course of erection on the Island of Godreyy is completed.

THE THEATRES, &c.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—An Easter piece was produced here on Monday, consisting of a new and original extravaganza, on a classical and mythological subject, by Mr. F. Taifourd, whose "Atalanta." and other scholastic buriesques have made him a cort of authority in such matters. It is present venture, entitled "Into and Preserpino; or, the Leil and the Fomegranate," is as full-freighted with puns and provides as any of its predocessors. The odd tale has, of course, an entirely modernised air, and rideo (Mr. The odd tale has, of course, an entirely modernised air, and rideo (Mr. The odd tale has, of course, an entirely modernised air, and rideo (Mr. The odd tale has, of course, an entirely modernised air, and rideo (Mr. The odd tale has, of course, and entirely modernised air, and rideo (Mr. The odd tale has, of course, and entirely modernised air, and the odd the odd tale and the old of the old of the odd tale and the old of the old

ADELPHI.—"The Poor Strollers" was the opening piece at this ADELIBIT.—"The Poor Strollers" was the opening piece at this theatre on Monday, and gave the audience an opportunity of witnessing one of Mr. Webster's finest impersonations. This excellent according was never more truthful or impressive than in the interesting drama which has now obtained a metropolitan and provincial celebrity equal to any of its predecessors (with the exception of the evergreen "Green Bushes"); and supported, as it is, by the fine acting of Madame Celeste and the irresistible drollery of Wright, we anticipate a long succession of full houses and delighted audiences. "The Poor Stroller" was followed by a "grand Oriental operatic spectacle," with new scenery and decorations, entitled "The Caliph of Bagdad," noticed above.

noticed above.

Olympic.—It has not been necessary to make any change in the performances at this house. The same three pieces, therefore, still continue on the bills. "You can't Marry your Grandmother" is admirably played by Mr. Addison and Miss Wyndham. It was rather a severe trial for the lady to appear in a part made so effective by Madame Vestris; but Miss Wyndham has stood the test nobly, and risen greatly in public estimation by her natural and ladylike representation of the part. "Ticklish Times" increases nightly in favour, and Boots at the Swan" appears destined to run out the season. Mr. Robson's success is evidently peculiar and specific, permanent in character, and independent of merely occasional novelties.

Strand.—This little theatre has taken a new start, has

Mr. Robson's success is evidently peculiar and specific, permanent in character, and independent of merely occasional novelties.

Strand,—This little theatre has taken a new start, has been newly decorated, and is under a new management—that of Miss Swanborough, late of the Haymerket and Olympic Theatres. From the spirited commencement we may augur the ultimate success of the experiment. A new comedy, by Mr. Sterling Coyne, inaugurated the performances on Monday. It is entitled "Nothing Venture, Nothing Win." The materials of the plot are semewhat familiar to us. It turns upon the circumstance of a Chevalier de Launay being imposed upon the Countess Beauvilliers (Miss Oliver) for the Duke de Vendome by the trick of a rejected cousin. The Chevalier and the Countess fall mutually in love; but the latter, on a visit to the camp, discovers the deception, and seeks revenge on her deceivers, including her intended bridegroom. He is doomed to death, but succeeds in getting appointed instead to a forlorn hope, where he so distinguishes himself that the Countess renews her affection for the adventurer, and ultimately marries him. The play succeeded, though the effect of it was impaired by the absence of Mr. Leigh Murray, whose part was read by Mr. W. H. Swanborough. An address, written for the occasion by Mr. Albert Smith, was then delivered by the fair lessee; and, after an original waltz, a new burlesque was produced, on the old story of "Fra Diavolo," Miss Swanborough herself representing the brigand chief, and Miss Ternan the beloved **Zerlina*. To augment the interest, a brigand, named **Beppo*, and acted by Mr. Charles Young in the broadest melodramatic style, was added. This drama is the production of Mr. H. J. Byron, who has shown much skill and capacity for this kind of writing by the adroitness with which he has contrived to introduce his political allusions. Some hits at certain social defalcations proved effective, and the curtain fell to unanimous applause. his political allusions. Some hits at certain social defacations proved effective, and the curtain fell to unanimous applause.

ASTLEY'S.—As we have already announced, the Easter performances here commenced on Monday with a new, and, we may add, most excing spectacle, entitled "The Bombardment and Capture of Canton." The plot turns upon the fierce wars and faithful loves of Kwangchoo (Mr. J. Holloway) and Mon Sing (Mr. G. Clair), who both affect the same Princess Inchee (Miss Dowton), and thereby introduce an English audience to such scenes in China as the Celestial Palace at Pekin; the camp of Tartar troops, with Commissioner Ich (represented by Mr. J. Smith); a Chinese fort; a Chinese fête, with a grand procession; the feast of flowers; and a complicated battle catastrophe, full of bustle, brilliancy, and equestrianism. The whole is magnificently produced. The scenes in the arena still continue to astonish; but in these Herr Christoff, the voltigeur and tight-rope dancer, with his appalling somersaults, may be regarded as the most wonderful athletic executant that has yet appeared.

The Alhambra Palace.—The arrangements of this new ASTLEY'S .- As we have already announced, the Easter per-

THE ALHAMBRA PALACE. The arrangements of this new place of entertainment fulfil the promises held forth in the programme of the management. The American troupe certainly perform some extraordinary feats, and the Yankee clown abounded in broad jokes, which probably excited as much laughter here as in the United

States. The horses, which were numerous, appeared to be remarkably well trained, and do great credit to the proprietors of the United States Circus. Some examples of vaulting were astounding, the most extravagant of the attempts being successfully made by Messrs, Murray and Holland. The Bodouin Arabs executed their remarkable manceuvres with that peculiar native skill which excites merriment as well as marvel. The building certainly presents a majestic appearance, and, crowded as it was to the ceiling with curious, expectant, or laughing faces, presented an effective and animated scene.

CREMORNE.—To Mr. Simpson the public are indebted for some extra amusement at these gardens, which were reopened on Monday. The attendance was numerous. In addition to various novel attractions, it may be stated that the theatre and different edifices have received redecoration and been entirely repainted. The state of the weather has been somewhat against the enjoyment of open-air entertainments; but, when it shall change for the better, the public will find their account in patronising this establishment.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Mr. Pepper has added to the attractions

and their account in patronising this establishment.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Mr. Pepper has added to the attractions of his programme, among which his oxyhydrogen microscope will not be considered by the intelligent spectator as the least. The number-less organised beings existing in a drop of water will doubtless surprise the unscientific. Mr. J. D. Malcolm also delivers a new descriptive lecture on "the grand phenomena of nature," accompanied with an entire new series of dissolving views, with dioramic effects, illustrative of earthquakes, volcances, thunderstorms, parhelia, the aurora borcalis, the spectre of the Brocken, mirage, avalanches, waterspouts, geyeers, cateracts, wonderful caves, &c. These have been painted by Messrs. Hine, Clare, Perring, and Davies. Mr. Popper likewise has commenced a new course of popular loctures, plentifully illustrated with experiments, on the great forces of attraction. Other entertainments succeed—lectures by Thomas Griffiths, Psq., on the chemistry of air, earth, fire, and water; and a new musical melange by Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, entitled "The Excursion Train," consisting of a romance of the rail, with new buffo songs. These are all interesting additions, and cannot fail to attract the increasing class of holiday folk who seek instruction as well as amusement at this and similar institutions.

The Globe,—The visitors on Monday to this institution were

Instruction as well as amusement at this and similar institutions.

The Globe.—The visitors on Monday to this institution were numerous, and fully appreciated Mr. Wyld's efforts in providing for their entertainment so costly and extensive a programme. The new diorama of the Canton lüver was, of course, the chief object of interest. It consists of thirteen tableaux, illustrative of architecture and scenery, and has been painted under the direction of Mr. P. Phillips, from original drawings by Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy and others. What with the dioromas, museums, and models, the Globe in Leicester-square presents unparalleled attractions and means of instruction scarcely elsewhere to be equalled.

DISCOVERT OF ANCIENT RELICS IN ORKNEY.—John o' Groat's Journal records a very important discovery of ancient relies which has been made at Sandwick. The relies were discovered in a rabbit-hole. Some time ago a boy happened to pick up a few silver coins which the rabbits had thrown out in the formation of their hole, and carried them home. The circumstance became known, and one day lately, as some people were waiting for the ebb of the tide, before proceeding with the work of gathering ware, one of their number proposed that they should visit the place where the boy had lately discovered the money. They accordingly went in a body to the spot, and at the first or second stroke of a warehook one of them drew out a large heap of silver. At the sight of the bright metal there was instantly a scramble among those present, and by one or other of them all was carried away. The circumstance coming afterwards to the ears of the authorities in Kirkwall, an investigation was made, and the greater part of the treasure has been recovered. Sheriff Robertson and others, who interested themselves in recovering the property, having remunerated the finders. The relies are altogether several pounds in weight, and consist of massive pins, brooches, bracelets, neckages, and other ornaments, besides some number of silver coins. The dates of latter, and the supposed age of the ornaments, we have not ascertained, but we believe that both have been contemporaneous with the reign of the earliest Kings in Scottish or Scandinavian history.

A Military Household,—The household of the Emperor DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT RELICS IN ORKNEY .- John o' Groat's

MILITARY HOUSEHOLD, -The household of the Emperor A highest the sunusually numerous, being composed of sides-de-camp, adjutants-general, and generals. The first named are 77 in number, and among them there are 45 coionels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 11 chefs d'escadron, and 3 captains of the navy. That number is, however, exceeded by the adjutants-general, who are 101, besides whom there are 41 generals, making the military household altogether consist of 219 ollicers.

The Great Surewsbury Case.—The next hearing of this important cause before the Committee of Privileges in the House of Lords is fixed for the 15th inst. Some change, in consequence of promotion, takes place in the counsel appointed for the respective parties. They will now, we understand, be as follows:—The Attorney-General, Mr. Flower Ellis, and Mr. Paunceforte, for the claimant, Earl Talbot; Sir Richard Bethell, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. Fleming, and Mr. Badeley, for the Duke of Norfolk; Mr. Peter Burke for Major Talbot; and the Solicitor-General for the Crown.

THE SPECIE ON BOARD THE WRECKED STEAMER "AVA" in The Specifi on Board the Wrecked Steamer "Ava" in the Bay of Bengal consisted of 500 boxes, each box containing 5000 rupess. The money in every box was therefore worth above £500 sterling. After the wreck 200 boxes were piled up on the fore part of the ship, ready to be taken ashore in the boats; but the Ara broke in two unfortunately too near these boxes, and forty-six of them fell into the gap made by the separation of the fore and at parts of the steamer, and thus nearly £25 000 was immediately engulphed. As soon as the Ara struck the Admiralty agent rushed into the mail-room to save the mails, but he found the room filled with water.

The Dector of Lawford was last week fined 40s, for giving an

The Rector of Lawford was last week fined 40s. for giving an aged papper a shilling to induce her to go out of his parish, where her husband had died, in consequence of which she became chargeable to the parish of St. Margaret, Ipswich.

In consequence of the lowness of the water, a great number of Celtic antiquities have been brought up in the Lake of Neufehatel, near Le Pent Cortaillod. They consist of swords, a bronze axe, and agricul-

INDIAN PHEASANTS IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. REGENT'S PARK.

REGENT'S PARK.

The introduction of exotic species of animals which might add to the comforte and luxuries of life was, we believe, one of the primary objects of the Zoological Society, although very little has been actually done in that direction.

We observe with pleasure, therefere, that the collection of game birds in the Zoological Gardens has been very considerably increased of late, and that there is now assembled in one of the aviaries no less than six different kinds of hardy Indian Pheasants, all more or less beautiful in plumage, and of imposing size. The extremely healthy state in which these birds appeared on Easter Monday, after the winter which has scarcely yet passed, proves, in the first place, that there is nothing in our climate to prevent their living here; and, secondly, that there is every prospect of their breeding freely as the season advances. We found that one pair of the Purple Pheasant, represented in the upper part of the Engraving, had hatched out nine young ones in the autumn of last year, and that these nine birds are now living in another part of the establishment.

The Polyplectron, or Peacock Pheasant, in the foreground on the left, is perhaps the most striking in the whole group, the brilliant metallic eyes which ornament its feathers being scarcely inferior to the markings of a like kind in the peacock. There appear to be no females with

is perhaps the most striking in the whole group, the brilliant metallic eyes which ornament its feathers being scarcely inferior to the markings of alike kind in the peacock. There appear to be no females with these birds; but as they are natives of Assam and less hardy than the Himalayan species, of which the rest of the collection is composed, it is not very probable that they would succeed in this country to the same extent as it is anticipated will be the case with the Cheer, the Purple Pheasant, the Kaleeges, and the Monal, or Impeyan Pheasant. The Cheer is a particularly grand bird, large in size, with a long tail and boldly mottled plumage of many shades of brown and white. It is well known to sportsmen in the neighbourhood of Simla, where they are tolerably abundant.

The Purple Pheasant and the Kaleege Pheasants closely approach the form of the silver pheasant: of these the society possess no less than twenty-two birds of three different species, and, if the season proves favourable at the time their eggs are laid, it seems pretty certain that these three species will in a few years become thoroughly acclimatised.

The Monal, or Impeyan Pheasant, is perhaps the most brilliant game bird in the world. Its emerald crest and checks, its golden neck, set off by the contrast of a breast so velvet black that nothing can surpass its intensity, remind one of the most effulgent humming-bird in colour, while in size it approaches a turkey; said by Indian sportsmen to be a first-rate subject for the table. The introduction of the Monal into the forests of Cumberland and Scotland would be one of the most interesting incidents in natural history; and there really appears to be very little more difficulty in the way than had to be overcome in the restoration of the Capercailzie.

MISS AMY SEDGWICK.

WERE we to judge merely from the paucity, or rather the non-existence, of successful debutants on the stage, we should be compelled to acknowledge that, in whatever other respects we may have progressed as a people, we certainly have greatly deteriorated of late years in the production of dra-matic talent; for, with the exception of the lady whose Portrait accompanies these lines, there has not appeared during the last ten years, either in London or the provinces, one single actress who has succeeded, or even has shown indications of ever being able to succeed, in giving an original, correct, and spirit-stirring performance of any great standard character, much less in founding a new one. But, while admitting with regret the present scarcity, and which promises to become greater, of truly successful actresses, we cannot admit the cause to be any want of national talent. In the bygone days, when we were rather overwhelmed than otherwise with tragediennes and comédiennes, the woman of ardent, restless genius was comparatively debarred from many means, now easily attainable, of fulfilling the aspirations of her soul. The excellent education, the extennow easily attainable, of fulfilling the aspirations of her soul. The excellent education, the extensive and varied knowledge imparted now so generally, were then limited to the extremely select few. Even to those so qualified the impediments to female authorship were great, and its remuneration very small. Travelling in foreign countries was, when war did not prevent it altogether, expensive, dangerous, and uncomfortable. Village and Sunday schools, and many modern charitable institutions, now affording full play to the energies of their numerous patronesses, were then either unknown or in their infancy. To the impulsively intellectual, to those who felt they must be up and at work, whose temperament would not allow them to be chained down to the dull routine of everyday life, the stage offered almost the only means, certainly the quickest, most promising, most alluring, of attaining affluence and fame. Managers—we must entirely absolve from this complaint Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, who have undoubtedly carefully instructed several intelligent and pleasing actresses, but have not, as yet, been fortunate enough to meet with one gifted—too, then were not above instructing a promising aspirant to public favour: to bring out successfully a new actress was considered as meritorious as to produce a new play. We are afraid, too, that this falling off in managers is partly owing to the press. The importance of not merely brilliant but thoroughly independent theatrical criticisms is not sufficiently recognised by the editors and proprietors of newspapers. Human nature is too severely tempted when critic and dramatic author are united in one person. Not only has this want of independence in the press been the cause of too general and too lavish praise in most cases, but in others it has prevented the due appreciation of real merit. Let a performer or a play be much placarded and puffed, and he, she, or it will be surely lauded in equal proportion. Sometimes, however, actor-managers are jealous even of actresses; sometim sive and varied knowledge imparted now so gene-

overlooked. This long want of some fresh, true acting is made the more striking by the solitary instance of Miss Sedgwick, who is absolutely and positively alone, without a rival that approaches her in age. To compare her with any one, we have to use almost forgotten recollections. But this is not to her advantage; there is no competition to urge her on to excel; there is no suitable contrast by which we can properly estimate her abilities. We can only hope that her brilliant success



MISS AMY SEDGWICK .- FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS

will induce others similarly gifted to endeavour to achieve the same merit, and that the crowded houses she is drawing at the Haymarket will prove to the managers of other theatres the propriety of providing a counterbalancing attraction.

Miss Amy Sedgwick was born at Bristol in 1835, and is a member of a family long well known and highly respected in that town. She commenced her theatrical career in 1853, at an amateur theatre at

the west end of London, where she carefully studied, for some months, an immense variety of parts—tragic, comic, and melodramatic. In the summer of the same year she made her professional début at the Richmond Theatre, then under the management of Mr. Huntly May Macarthur. She speedily became exceedingly popular; and at her benefit at the close of the engagement she had one of the fullest houses ever known at that theatre. In the following autumn she was engaged at Bristol; but, there being some misunderstanding as to the parts she was to play, she only performed one character there. From Bristol she went to Cardiff, where she played a month, and made an immense sensation, especially in the part of Julist. She then engaged with Mr. Moxley, of the Bradford, Huddersfield, &c., Theatres. Becoming a great favourite on that circuit, and being highly extolled by the local papers, Mr. Knowles, the well-known manager of the Theatre Royal, Manchester, engaged her for three years. Gradually she pleased her Manchester audiences more and more, until at last she became more popular there than any actress had ever been. Among those much delighted with her performance was the Prince of Oude when he first arrived in England. During his visit to Manchester he saw her play Juliet, and, as a token of his admiration, gave her a valuable diamond ring. On the occasion of her last benefit her friends subscribed, and, through the medium of Professor Greenbank, presented her with a purse of 100 guineas and a superbalbum. The last night she played in Manchester her leave-taking more resembled, from the emotion both she and the audience expressed, a lady parting from her intimate and favourite friends than an actress quitting a theatre where she had chiefly acquired her fame.

Unheralded by puff, placard, or paragraph, announced by the harast medicum of advertice.

audience expressed, a lady parting from her intimate and favourite friends than an actress quitting a theatro where she had chiefly acquired her fame.

Unheralded by puff, placard, or paragraph, announced by the barest modioum of advertisements, Miss Amy Sedgwick made her debut in London as a leading actress last October. The character of Pauline was the one selected for her first appearance. She at once became a great favourite with her audiences, who were delighted with her fresh, vigorous, enthusiastic style of acting. The press, with scarcely an exception, also acknowledged her talents, almost every paper remarking on her first representation that it was the most successful debut that had taken place on the London boards for many years. Having achieved a marked triumph as the romantic, proud-hearted, and yet loving Pauline, Miss Sedgwick risked her newly-gained laurels by playing a character of a widely different order. But as Neighbour Constances she created even a greater enthusiasm, and evinced a proof of the surprising versatility of her powers. Miss Sedgwick's Constance is more subdued than Mrs. Nisbett's was; but it is equally racy and piquant, and certainly, in the few passages which will admit of it, far more tender. Her next task was even more arduous and dangerous: she had now to play a part written expressly for her. Her previous performances in London, though strikingly original, for her most adverse critic has never accused her of mimicry or imitation, still were of characters which had been made within the memory of most playgoers by two deservedly popular favourites, Miss Faucit and Mrs. Nisbett, and which cannot be represented without aid to some extent being had from the conceptions of those talented artistes. As Hester, in "The Unequal Match," Miss Sedgwick had to create the character, and most triumphantly she came out of the trial. This part alone would illustrate the Protean nature of her abilities. As the clever, warm-hearted country alone would illustrate the Protean nature of her abi





ST. JAMES'S MUSIC HALL.

gradually developed its intrinsic and kindly-natured merits, it became more and more popular, the audiences became more numerous and enthusiastic, until, during the last nights of its representation, it was scarcely possible to find an empty seat in the theatre. But her greatest triumph was on the night of her benefit, when the characters she appeared in were Adrieme Lecouvreur and the Douager. We believe these were selected by the advice of Charles Mathaws. It would be difficult to find two perfect success. To attempt the part of Adrieme Lecouvreur—to risk so boldly her hardly-gained reputation—was an undertaking which, from its courage, deserved successes. But the result fully proved the wisdom of Charles Mathaws' choice. The house was crowded to excess, and hundrods were unable to find seats. In the first act of "The Reigning Favourite" she was very nervous, and, that part of the play being deficient in dramatic interest, many even of her friends almost dreaded a failure. But as the play got more exciting she warmed up, and in the scene where she denounces the Princes she absolutely electrified the audience with her energy. From that moment she had the house at her feet, and completely swayed as she chose the feelings of the spectators. She was called at every opportunity, and each time leaded with bouquets. In the death scene she did not mark the physical sufferings so terribly as Madme Rachel was wont to do, but in our opinion showed more real artistic discrimination in making the mental signs of the madness the more prominent feature of the representation. This year the new characters she has appeared in are Beatrice, in "Much Ado about Nothing," and Julia, in "The Hunchback," both being highly successful. She has also become a great favourite with her Majesty, who, having come one evening to the Haymarket, only arrived in time to see the last act of "Much Ado about Nothing," and consequently ordered two nights after for a short piece to be played before it, so that she might be able to see the whole of M

While before the public she never lays aside the demeanour of a lady, and the consequence is that, much as she is liked, she is equally respected.

and the consequence is that, much as she is liked, she is equally respected.

Miss Sedgwick is a little over the medium height. Her figure is most superbly moulded, and is given to neither stoutness nor thinness. Her face is not regularly beautiful, but is most pleasingly intelligent; her hair is light brown, eyes blue, complexion fair, with finely pencilled eyebrows, and very excellent teeth. Her walk is very elegant and ladylike, and exceedingly well adapted to the profession she has selected, and of which we are happy to be enabled to state she is, as far as pecuniary means are concerned, quite independent. We sincerely hope that she will long remain a member of it, and in that case can hardly fail to attain the highest fame; for she has all the natural gifts of person to please and attract, conjoined with great talent, great earnestness, and great taste. Let her only feel that her present performances are the mere outlines of what she can do, and it will not be long before her genius will be duly recognised. long before her genius will be duly recognised.

ST. JAMES'S MUSIC HALL.

We described last week, in the notice appended to the Engraving of the Piccadilly Entrance of St. James's Hall, and in our musical column, some of the most salient constructive features of this remarkable edifice; and now proceed to give some account of the internal embellishments of the Great Hall, of which our Engraving is a faithful representation.



DR. KANE'S ESQUIMAUX DOG, "ETAH."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The hall is rectangular in plan, semicircular-headed, and has a recessed orchestral gallery at one end and an alcove at the other, containing a large organ by Gray and Davidson. The length of this noble apartment is 138 feet 9 inches by a width of 58 feet 9 inches; and its height, from the floor to the crown of its arched head, 60 feet. A vast area of wall and vaulted surface was thus offered for the decorative and polychromatic artist to exercise his peculiar genius on, which has been most ably realised by Mr. Owen Jones. As a matter of course this large hall forms the great source of decorated attraction in the building, the minor ones, including the restaurant, and other apartments of the establishment, being extremely plain in their finishings. The ceiling of the grand hall is divided into a number of large lozenge-shaped panels, by principal ribs that traverse the roof diagonally and intersect each other. Within these large panels smaller ones of the same shape are formed by lesser ribs, thus converting the whole concave surface into a moulded roof of great beauty, even without the aid of colour. On each side of the hall there are eight windows of somewhat peculiar design, being in two lights, and having semicircular heads, the upper portions of which are filled with circles, with spandrels on each side. A flat architrave and corresponding archivolt (without impost mouldings), enriched with flowing scroll ornaments on a ground of orange chrome colour, surrounds each window, over the head of which is a pointed arch, in the tympanum of which are groups of figures in bold relief holding scrolls, on which are inscribed the names of Mozart, Handel, Beethoven, Haydn, Auber, Meyerbeer, Spohr, Carl Maria von Weber, Glück Purcell, Rossini, Cherubini, and other eminent musical composers.

From the springing line of the ceiling, over its entire surface, the whole is in a rich glow of contrasted coleur and gilding. The general groundwork of the upper surface of the larger panels is blue, and the ornaments which fill them are of a complex and beautiful design, of subdued white. One series of the smaller lozenge-shaped panels is filled with peculiarly Alhambran enrichment in alto-relievo, gilded on a red ground; others, again, are of a fainter description, some of which are perfected.

Thus, throughout the whole ceiling, only four colours are employed—namely, blue, red, white and yellow, the latter being gold, and is applied only to the enrichments in relief, and the most prominent members of the rib mouldings, which divide the arched surface into a sort of fairy-like webbing of colour, that produces a most charming effect, accomplished, in some respect, by the gradation of projected surface, thereby effecting a varied result without heaviness, and by contract of colours a perfect harmony. In the colouring of this ceiling a large amount of credit is due to Mr. Skeate, who has had very considerable experience in such works under the direction of Mr. Owen Jones, particularly at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. The coloured decorations of the walls, below the springing of the roof, were intrusted to Messrs Homann and Beensen decorative artists.

roof, were intrusted to massis from an and rocked decorative artists.

Chandeliers are entirely dispensed with, so that the effect of the entire roof in perspective is completely uninterrupted. The lighting by night is effected in a most simple and elegant manner by a large number

of what are termed gas stars, of seven jets each, suspended from the intersections of the moulded ribs of the ceiling by slender vertical

tubes.

The whole of the figures introduced in the various designs have been moulded from the models of Mr. Raphael Monti, the eminent sculptor; and the greater portions of the enrichments in relief which decorate the ceiling and other parts of the hall have been produced by a new patent invention of Mr. Desachy, which seems to consist of an amagemation of plaster and canvas run into moulds, the shape of which it acquires. This new material possesses great advantages as to cheopness, lightness, and durability. The floor of the hall is of marqueterie, and it will only require the removal of the stools and sofas of the concert to make it one of the finest ball-rooms in Europe.

We are indebted to the Building News for most of the above particulars.

We are indebted to the Building News for most of the above particulars.

Mr. Owen Jones was the architect of St. James's Hall, and had the entire direction and control of the decorations. The Messrs. Lucas (Brothers), of Belvedere-road, were the contractors for the whole of the works. These gentlemen, it may be said en passant, are the contractors also of the new Italian Opera House, which is to be opened on the 15th May; and the marvellous rapidity with which, in the face of a severe winter, both of these structures have been raised redounds greatly to the credit of this well-known firm. We believe that the idea of the St. James's Hall originated with Mr. W. Beale, son of Mr. Beale of the firm of Cramer, Beale, and Company, and that the site was chosen and obtained by Mr. F. Chappell, the solicitor to the company. We trust that this spirited undertaking may meet with the success it deserves.

THE ESQUIMAUX DOG, ETAH.

THE ESQUIMAUX DOG, ETAH.

On the preceding page we have engraved a Portrait of the famous Esquimaux dog Letah, the only surviving one of the many hundreds employed by Dr. Kane in his journeys on land during his Arctic researches. The Engraving is from a photograph obligingly forwarded to us by the Messrs. Mende (Brothers) of Broadway, New York. The period at which the domestication of the dog first took place is wholly lest in the mists of antiquity. If we turn to the dogs of uncivilised nations, we find the prick ears and other indications of the half-reclaimed animal. The Esquimaux dog (Canis familiaris boralis), and the Here-Indian or Mackenzie-River dog (Canis familiaris lagepus), will occur as instances to those who have been familiar—and who is not?—with the histories of our northern expeditions and with the gardens of the Zoological Society of London in the Regent's Park. Peter, the Esquimaux dog kept in the garden, was of a dingy white, with a tinge of yellow on the upper part, gradually fading away upon the sides—in short, of nearly a uniform colour; but, in general, this race exhibits a predominance of black markings. Thus Arskelli, brought from the Polar Sea, by Mr. Richards, in Cup'ain Parry's first voyage, and described by Mr. Children in the Zoological Journal, was almost entirely black, or of a colour nearly approaching to black, on the upper parts, and white underneath, tail included. Arskelli seldom barked, but, if displeased, uttered a low wolfieh growl, and was a very powerful dog. Peter was brought to this country by Lieutenant Henderson, one of the companions of Captain Ross in his first voyage, and lived long at the Regent's Park. He was very good-tempered and familiar.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET, where the Jockey Club, out of dire vexation at the remarks of the press on their efforts at race legislation and management generally, have excluded them from the weighing-room, opened under a cold, cheerless sky on Monday. The Craven Stakes came off, after a cannon and a bolt, in favour of Fisherman, by a head. Harry Stanley, who was beaten away by Happy Land and Kelpie (a Catterick winner by-the-by) at Northampton, sent down Apathy cleverly at 2st.; and Forerunner did the same, by Star of the East, in the Bennington Stakes. Sam Rogers had his first mount of the season in this race, but his saddle turned round, and the great artiste cantered in bare-hacked. Kent and Anton came to the post for their 3000 sovs. a sidematch (the largest that has ever been known), and the latter, after showing temper, and trying to bolt, just won, thanks to a severe tap across the head from Alfred Day, by a neck on the post. We should doubt whether Kent is worth one-sixtieth part of the stake laid down for him. Polly Peachum was far too much for the mean-looking Proud Preston Peg. Monarque, the winner of the Goodwood Cup, achieved the Newmarket Handicap with the top weight; and Clydesdale's stable companion, Eclipse, had a successful A. F. finish with Telegram in the Sale Stakes, which very justly increased the hopes of the "Clydesdale laddies." Baron Rothschild, who liked his trial with Mentmore, would not consent to Toxophilite's withdrawal of his stake in their 50 sovs. Stake; but his horse, who seemed very weak and very lightmiddled, cut up badly. The pace was wretched. Although Nat "flashed" Toxophilite as well as he could, he was voted a big, coarse animal, with a heavy top and feeble legs, which do not look promising for an Eprom preparation. No Two Thousand for him, say we. The gigantic Streamer won his match on Wednesday; and the 1010-gainea yearling, Knight of Kars, ran second in his maiden race, the Column, to Forerunner.

Streamer won his match on Wednesday; and the 1010-grainea yearling, Kright of Kars, ran second in his maiden race, the Column, to Forerunner.

York Spring, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Ilsley Spring, on Wednesday; Malton, on Thursday and Friday; and Epsom Spring, on Friday, are the race meetings of next week. Cheltenham has its steeplechases on Tuesday; and Kildare Hunt on Thursday and Friday. On Tuesday morning the Rawcliffe sale will be held, and thirty-seven lots, twelve of them by The Dutchman (whose two-year-olds have run pretty forward this year), seven by Cruiser, and the remainder by Connarght Ranger, Slane, &c., will be put up, and kept at Rawcliffe afterwards, if the vendees choose, for 12s. a week. The notorious Cruiser has quite owned Mr. Rarey's sway, and is to be the principal feature of the lectures next week, to which subscribers may bring ladies by the payment of an extra five guineas. Mr. Rarey met this four-footed rival of Yeh and Nana Sahib on Saturday last, and, after three hours' discipline, during a small portion of which his temper fairly towered into frenzy, he was brought out of the stable, and Lord Dorchester and his conqueror both mounted him—athing he has not suffered for three years. He was then tied behind a dog-cart, and brought to Virginia Water, and so reached London next day, where he and Mr. Rarey are fast getting on to very good terms with each other. We heard the other day of a young horse nearly killing a man by his violence in the harrows; but his master, who was fresh from the Rarey classes, operated at once with perfect success.

The Tulney sale, on Wednesday, will draw together a very large assembly, and it is no secret that £2000 has been refused for the hounds. They include fourteen four-couple lots of working hounds, six brood bitches (two of them with puppies), and six four-couple lots of young hounds. There are also thirty-two hunters and hacks; and among the former are scions of the Harkaway, Belzoni, Ishmael, Birdcatcher, Gaper, and Lancastrian blood, &c. Marlborou

had two blank days last week, as the soil of Herts is light, and dries early, which interferes with scent, while the fores, of which there are plenty, have got into drains and elsewhere. Mr. Henley Greaves, who has been the master of the Cottesmore, Southwold, and Essex in turns, has accepted the mastership of the Warwickshire, which pack includes forty-eight couple of old hounds. Unless some lots are bought in at the sale, and Mr. Doffield, of Marcham Park, takes to the O. B. H. country, there seems but little chance of its being hunted next season. Lord Macseems but little chance of its being hunted next season. Lord Macclesfield has been drawing Nuncham, where Mr. Harcourt, M.P., intends to destroy the foxes in future. Sir Watkin Wynn's hunters are

to be sold early in May, but we believe that he will not resign the mastership for more than one season. Mr. Theobald will, it is said, take the Craven country, and it is hoped by all Dorsetshire that Treadwell will continue to hunt the new pack. He is so popular with the farmers that this appointment would do much to soothe down all past differences. Rumour has it that Lord Curzon will take the Atherstone, with, we believe, George Turner, Lord Portsmouth's late huntsman. There are several changes among whips, and we trust that Harry Sebright, the only hunting son of Tom Sebright, that worthy Premier foshound huntsman of England, will get a horn at last' in the scramble, after so many years of whipping-in.

The Caledonian Club wound up the coursing season with an open meeting, in which Riot (albeit she is not the animal she once was) divided the principal prize; and "Waterloo Nevile," who is rather a lucky and smart than a first class dog, got beaten early. The Oxonians seem to chafe a good deal under their eight-oar defeat, such as it is, and continue to inflict excuses on the public, who really do not care for such fruitless whys and wherefores. The Head Master of Eton has given way about school matches, and Eton plays Harrow, at Lord's, on the 9th and 10th of July; and also rows a match with Radley College, at Henley. "The Baccleuch Archery Club" is among the first that are up and doing, and takes the field on the Adderbury Park ground, near Banbury, on May 3rd. Hence, in spite of the present bleak blasts, arrangements everywhere begin to bear a summer hue.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.-MONDAY.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.—Monday.
Craven Plate.—Fisherman, 1. Nutwith c., 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Harry Stanley, 1. Apathy, 2.
Bennington Stakes.—Forerunner, 1. Star of the East, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Marauder, 1. Theodora, 2.
Forty-fourth Riddlesworth Stakes.—Gourd walked over.
TUESDAY.
Subscription Plate.—Odd Trick, 1. Rosa Bonheur, 2.
Sweepstakes of 60 soys.—Toxophilite, 1. Mentmore, 2.
Twenty-fifth Tuesday Riddlesworth Stakes.—Leontes walked over.
Renewal of the Sweepstakes —Polly Peachum, 1. Killigrew, 2.
Third Sale Stakes.—Eclipse, 1. Telegram, 2.
Newmarket Handicap.—Monarque, 1. Wouvermans, 2.

Newmarket Handicap.—Monarque, 1. Wouvermans, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate.—The Courier, 1. Bardicur, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Marauder, 1. Rip Van Winkle, 2.

Plate of 50 sovs.—Fleet, 1. Merryman, 2.

Subscription Plate of 50 sovs.—Brown Middleton, 1. Saraband, 2.

Column Stakes.—Porerunner, 1. Knight of Kars, 2.

Plate of 100 sovs.—Fisherman, 1. Brother to Bird-on-the-Wing, 2.

THURSDAY.

Aske Produce Stakes.—Mountain Nymph walked over.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Beadsman, 1. Star of the East, 2.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Costrel, 1. Scribbler, 2.

Claret Stakes.—Arsenal, 1. Ignoramus, 2.

£50 Handicap Plate.—Noisette, 1. New Brighton, 2.

£70 Handicap Plate.—Harry Stanley, 1. The Beacon, 2.

DURHAM RACES.—Monday.

Trial Stakes.—Bradley, 1. The Early Bud, 2.

Trial Stakes.—Bradley, 1. The Early Bud, 2.
Hopeful Stakes.—The Dutchman's Daughter, 1. Amazon, 2.
Durham Handicap.—Gorschill, 1. Logic o' Buchan, 2.
All-Aged Selling Stakes.—Caliph, 1. Omen, 2.
Tally-ho Handicap.—Logic o'Buchan, 1. Phœnix, 2.

North Durham Handicap.—Herne, 1. Florence, 2. New Stakes.—The Dutchman's Daughter, 1. Harraton, 2. Scurry Handicap.—Prioress f., 1. Florence, 2.

CATTERICK BRIDGE RACES.-WEDNESDAY. Craven Handicap.—Silica, 1. Martlet, 2.
Kinth Fasby Triennial Produce Stakes.—Kelpie, 1. Pelissier, 2.
Tenth Easby Triennial Produce Stakes.—Maggie, 1. Antidote, 2.

Oran Stakes.—Surprise, 1. Layton, 2. Hornby Handicap.—Gorsehill, 1. Logic o' Buchan, 2. Bailesse Stakes.—Broadlands, 1. Phyllis, 2.

VISCOUNT STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has been recruiting his strength, after a revere attack of influenza, at St. Leonard's. It is not the intention of his Lordship to leave for Constantinopleto present his letters of recall as Ambassador before the month of August.

EDRATUM.—By an accidental slip of the pen, the portrait of Mr. Henry Hope in our lost issue was acknowledged as "from a photograph by Mayall and Sen." Our attention has been drawn to the fact that the versa should have been "Mayall and San," as that well-known photographer has no parter in business unless it be the luminary by where assistance he produces his pictures.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Ourse, chiefly to numerous unfavourable rumours having been affect on the entiple of the contents of the forthcoming landget of the Chancellor of the light of the contents of the forthcoming landget of the Chancellor of the light of the whole of the week, hose clone, in the Consol Market, during nearly the whole of the week, hose clone, in the Consol Market, during nearly the whole of the week, hose clone, and the consol Market during nearly the whole of the week, hose clone, however, have not been extensive; nevertheless, on the whole, they have ruled in favour of buyers of Stock. The Consol settlement has passed oil well, and the differences have been fairly met; whilst the first installment of the Indian loan fell due on Thursday. The amount thus absorbed is £1,000,000, and to meet the deposit there has been more inquiry for money in the Stock Exchange.

"Out of doors" money has been very abundant, at 2½ to 2½ per cent for sixty days paper, and 4 to 4½ per cent for four and six months' bills.

The dividend payments having been commoneed, the supply of surplus espital continues to increase. In ordinary times the Bank frequently makes large advances upon Stock during the closing of the transfer made; consequently teareely any amounts have to be repaid. Still, judging from even the present state of trade, the chances are more in insour of an advance than a decline in the value of money.

Some transactions have taken place in the new Indian Loan, at 54½ to 54½ for difference between the subscription price and par will be settled on the payment of the second instalment. Evidently the loan has not been brought out well. It would have made the loan more popular; or the Directors should have fixed an open price at which the lean weuld have been received.

The foreign exchanges continue steady; but at New York they are decidedly against this country, hence the last, steamer took out £45 too.

The time of the Bask of Epigland, ought not to create alarm here.

The imports of gold from Australia have anothed to £336,000

and County, 2s\(\frac{2}{3}\); London and Westminster, 45\(\frac{1}{3}\); Oriental, 3s\(\frac{1}{3}\); South Australia, 31\(\frac{1}{3}\); Union of Australia, 47; Agra and United Service, 60\(\frac{1}{3}\); Bank of Egypt, 21\(\frac{1}{3}\); English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17\(\frac{1}{3}\); London Joint-Stock, 36\(\frac{1}{3}\); Ottoman, 17\(\frac{1}{3}\); Provincial of Ireland, 62\(\frac{1}{3}\); and Western of London, 31.

About an average business has been passing in Miscellaneous Securities, at mostly full quotations. Australian Agricultural have marked 26\(\frac{1}{3}\); Berlin Waterworks, New, 2\(\frac{1}{3}\); Crystal Palice, 1\(\frac{1}{3}\); Eastern Steam, 5\(\frac{1}{3}\); Berlin Waterworks, New, 2\(\frac{1}{3}\); London Omnibus, 3\(\frac{1}{3}\); Netherlands Land Eight per Cent Preference, 2\(\frac{1}{3}\); London Discount, 4\(\frac{1}{3}\); Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 17\(\frac{1}{3}\); Royal Mail Steam, 62; Scottish Australian Investment, 1\(\frac{1}{3}\); London Dock Shares, 104\(\frac{1}{3}\); Victoria, 100; Canada Government Six per Cents, 113\(\frac{1}{3}\); New Brunswick Ditto, 105; New South Wales Government Debentures, 97\(\frac{1}{3}\); and Nova Scotia Six per Cent Bonds, 16\(\frac{1}{3}\).

Government Bix per Cents, 113\(^2\); New Brunswick Ditto, 10\(^2\); New South Wales Government Debentures, 97\(^2\); and Nova Scotia Six per Cent Bonds, 108\(^2\).

Compared with many previous weeks, the Railway Share Market has shown signs of firmness, and rather an extensive business has been transacted in it. At one time, owing to an improvement in the traffic receipts, prices steadily advanced; but a portion of the improvement has since been lot. The following are the official clesing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 83\(^2\); East Anglian, 16\(^2\); Eastern Counties, 58\(^2\); Edinburgh and Glasgow, 63\(^3\); Great Northern, A Stock, 88\(^3\); Ditto, B Stock, 128\(^3\); Great Western, 57\(^3\); Lancashire and Yorkshire, 87\(^3\); London and Blackwall, 6\(^3\); London and Brighton, 100\(^3\); London and North-Western, 91\(^3\); Condon and South-Western, 92\(^3\); Manchester, Shelfield, and Lincolnshire, 36\(^3\); Midland, 92\(^3\); North Eastern—Berwick, 91\(^3\); Ditto, Leeds, 47\(^3\); Ditto, York, 74\(^3\); North Eastern—Berwick, 91\(^3\); Ditto, Leeds, 47\(^3\); Ditto, York, 74\(^3\); North Eastern, 69\(^3\).

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Clydesdale Junction, 100\(^3\); Hartlepool Dock and Hallway, 138\(^3\); Eortish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Steck, 26\(^3\); South-Eastern, 69\(^3\); London, Tilbury, and Southend, 95\(^3\); Midland—Braidford Preference Stock, 95\(^3\); Sirveysbury and Hereford, 8\(^3\)

FREFILENCE SHARES.—Bristol and Exeter, 95\(^3\); Great Northern Five per Cent. 110\(^3\); Londonderry and Enniskillen, 8\(^3\); Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 138\(^3\).

Birmingham, 138\(^3\).

Buffalo and Lake Huron, Additional Capital, B, 4\(^3\); East Indian, 110\(^3\); Ditto, E Shares Extension, 6\(^3\); Geelong and Melbourne, 20\(^3\); Grand Trunk of Canada, 47\(^3\); Ditto, proportion issued of the Two Million Loan, 36\(^3\); Great Indian Teninsular, 21\(^3\); Ditto, New, 2\(^3\); Great Western of Canada, 19\(^3\); Ditto, New, 11\(^3\); Ditto, New, 2\(^3\); Great W

No material change has taken place in the value of Mining Shares, and the market for them has been rather inactive. Bon Accord Copper have realised 1; and Santiago di Cuba, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCILANCE, April 5.—A very limited supply of Engith wheat was on offer in our market to-day, and the domand for all kinds was comparatively firm, at, in some Latances, an advance in the quotations compared with Monday last of is, per quarter. In foreign wheat, the show of which was extensive, only a limited business was passing; nevertheless, helders generally were somewhat firmer in their demands. The businy wade ruled steady, at very full prices, and there was a slight improvement to the inquiry for malt. Oats and person of readily, at)s, per quarter more money. Hoans and flour realised previous quotations, with a sir demand.

April 7.—Generally speaking, the demand ruled steady to-day, and Monday's price were

self reality, at 1s, per quarter more more. Boars and flour realised previous quotations, with a air demand.

April 7—Generally speaking, the demand ruled steady to-day, and Monday's prices were well supported.

Enough.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red. 50s. to 40s.; disto, white, 41s. to 40s.; Norfolk and Suhbik, red. 50s. to 40s.; Norfolk and Endedmine of the control of

bold ditto, 48d, to 6d, per 4th. loaf.

Imperial Weckly Averages.—Wheat, 41s. 3d.; barley, 36s. 1dd.; oats, 23s. 5d.; rye,
31s. 3d.; beans, 38s. 4d.; peas, 41s. 9d.

The Six Weckly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 1d.; barley, 35s. 8d.; oats, 23s. 2d.; rye, 32s. 2d.;
beans, 58s. 1d.; peas, 41s. 2d.

English Grain sold last Weckle—Wheat, 45s. 1d.; barley, 43,572; oats, 15,927; rye, 175;
beans, 5071; peas, 85.5 quarters.

Tea.—Owing to the holidays very little business has been transacted in our market this
we k. and common sound common is rather freely offsetd at 1s. 041, to 1s. 641 per 1b.

Negar.—All kirds of raw sugar lave moved off slows, but we have no actual change to
notice in prices. The refined market has been closed.

Coffee.—Plantation kinds are in fair request, at full quotation; but other descriptions
move off slowly on former terms.

Rice — The heavy tock in warehouse—80,000 tons—hus a depressing influence upon the
demand, and former prices are barely suppor ed.

I rovisions.—Irish tutter sells slowly, at irregular quotations. Fine foreign supports previous rates, but interior qualities are a dull inouity. In the value of English very little
change has taken place. Hacun is in improved request, and prices have an upward teachency.

All other provisions are dull.

Fallow.—The demand has somewhat improved, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 55s. 9d.

to 50s.; for the less three mouths' delvery the quotation is 55s. 3d. per cwt.

Olis—Lurseed oil moves off slowly, at 28s. 9d, per cwt. on the spot. Foreign refine1 rape
is inactive, at £42 to £43, and brown, £48 to £45, the common fish oils are dull. Spirits of

Utry takine move off steadily, at £4s. to 43s per cwt.

Aprivits.—We have no movement to notice in the demand for any kind of rum, at last

Weck's quotations. In brandy very little is doing, to former terms. Grain spirit containes

duil.

Hay and Straio.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £45s.; clover ditto, £310s. to £50s.; and

dul.

Ilay and Straub.—Meadow hay, £2 los. to £4.5a.; clover ditto, £3.10s. to £5.0s.; and straw, £1 cs. to £1.10s. per load.

Coals.—Hasing a Hartley, 15s. 3d.; Holywell, 15s.; Wylam, 14s; Eden Main, 16s. 9d.; lawell, 19s.; bouth Heston, 19s.; Hartlepool, 17s. 6d.; Kelbe, 17s. 6d.; Tees, 19s. Hups.—There is a sliche leave.

Haswell, 19s.; bouth Hotton, 19s.; Hartlepool, 17s. 61; Kelbe, 17s. 64; Tees, 19s. par ton.

Hops.—There is a slight improvement in the demand for good and useful hops of last year's growth, at full prices. In other kinds very little is doing, on former terms.

Wood.—80 little is comey in this article that the quotations are almost nominal.

Potutors—The domand is rather heavy, and prices range from 83s. to 185s. per ton.

Metropolitan (Cattle Market (Thursday, April 8)—To-day's mirket was somawhat extensively supplies with bossts, chiefly in very mildling condition. All kinds met a dult sale, at bardy Monday's quotations. The show or sheep was very moderate, and the mutton trade was steady, at very full prices. A few very superior Lowes sold at 5s. 2d. per 81°s. Lamis were in short supply and 1950 request, at extreme rates. Only 100 came to hand from the 1810 of Wight. Caives—the show of which was limited—rold triakly, at 2d. to 44 per 819s. unre money. Figs and mithe cows were dull Per 61s. to sink the offal—Loarse and inferior benef, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d; seemi quanty of the state of the state

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

W. NICHOLS, Wilse'en, Yerkshire, worsted spinner.—J. D. LEE and J. CRABTREE,
Calverley, Yorkshire, machine makers.

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J. W. (2) 171.N. Fred. use, Y rive is, cartens of "I. S'ATON, Chelastiel, was led draper.—E. W. MONARS, Oxford, printer -I. BUNION, Eings' Lynn, hatel keeper.—H. R. WHI KINS, Westermwitch, draper.—J. BUNION, Eings' Lynn, hatel keeper.—H. R. WHI KINS, Westermwitch, draper.—J. FHILLIPS, Birmingham, timber usalor.—I. STYPP, Party R. J. Lynn, and and J. Styler, and F. FVANS, Revision, City, corpers.—J. INCE. William-street, Middlesex, apothecary.—E. SHINGLER, Birmingham, timber and G. Poulos, Charter and G. Mount, Styler, Charter and G. Poulos, Neath, Gamergan, he millioned and G. Poulos, Charter and G. Poulos, Chart

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TUESDAY, APRIL C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6,
WAR OFFICE.

16th Foot: General S, H Berkely to be Colonel.
75th: Major-General Et. J. A. Cierke to be Colonel.
18th: Major-General Et. J. A. Cierke to be Colonel.
18ANKRIPTS.
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BIRTHS.

On the 18th Feb., at Bombay, the wife of Captain Montagu J. Battye, Fort Adjutant, of a row, On the 31st ult., at 16, Lower Caithorpe-street, the wife of Robert Landella, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 6th irst., at flaw-cum-Posineton, Newburs, Berks, by the Rev. Henry J. Eyre, M.A., selected by Rev. Robert Esher, M.A., William Theodore Hickman, Fig., Captain 50th (Queen a Own) Feginent, only sound William Hickman, Eq., of Gloucester-terrace, Hydenski, to Do Courcy Acnie, second daughter of the late Robert Dashwood, Esq., Royal Engineert.

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The Old Landing-place, Canton, with its Babel-like confusion, is thus described by the Times correspondent:-"The point is where a shallow streamlet or drain falls into the river, about a mile to the east of the south-eastern corner of the city wall. Suburban waterside hovels once covered the area upon which the promiscuous crowd now raging, and shouting, and pushing, and struggling; but those

ship-of-war and taken down the river), several gun-boats, and the Coromandel lie off in the river. Packages innumerable, baggage and bales, barrels and cases, munitions of war and munitions for wants an escort, and everyboody wants a troop of coolies. Oh those patient, lusty, enduring coolies! It was a valuable legacy which Colonel Wetherall left us, that Coolie Corps. They carried the ammunition on the day of the assault close was to be a small close where the cooling to the contract of the colone was a small close where the cooling to the contract of the colone was a small close where the cooling to the cooling ammunition on the day of the assault close up to the rear of our columns, and when a cannon shot took off the

chop-boat (which in the confusion was once seized upon by a French | The French are already passing in strong bodies, carrying up their ship-of-war and taken down the river), several gun-boats, and the heavy baggage to the front. Ever and anon some gaping Chinaman is urged by curiosity to approach the crowd. Quick as lightning Johnny Frenchman seizes him by the ear, pops the end of a bamboo pole upon his shoulder, gives him a kick in the rear, and makes him trot off, a pressed porter, amid the jeers of our Commissariat coolies. When a long pile of baggage-carriers has been formed an escort is given, and away they go through the dangerous débris of wrecked houses which intervene between the landing-place and the East-gate." A new landing has been made at the south-east point of the city by Capt. Hall, which, by way of compliment to that energetic officer, is



THE OLD LANDING-PLACE, CANTON.

LITERATURE.

THE MOORS AND THE FENS. By F. G. TRAFFORD. 3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Smith, Elder, and Co.

This is a story of domestic life, peopled with just such characters as one meets with, or hears of, every day; made up of incidents of the most ordinary occurrence in this strange masquerading world; but wrought out with an amount of skill and power which, though at times unequal, and sometimes a little extravagant, commands a strong and growing interest in the mind of the reader. The author's forte is undoubtedly in the elucidation of character, and of the secret springs which work within the human breast for good or ill, supplying the real motives of people's actions, but which are so frequently misinterpreted, and, therefore, so often jar with those of their neighbours. The plot, which is of the simplest kind, depends almost entirely upon these turns of character. With very little arbitrary aid in the construction, the actors work out their destiny by their own conduct; and they are sufficiently numerous, with sufficient contrast between them, to ensure variety of colour in the picture, though the prevailing tone is to ensure variety of colour in the picture, though the prevailing tone is

they are sufficiently numerous, with sufficient contrast between them, to ensure variety of colour in the picture, though the prevailing tone is decidedly senous.

The scene is divided between Lincolnshire and the highlands of Scotland, with an occasional glimpse of London. The story opens amongst the fens of Lincolnshire, in the drearymansion of old Sir Ernest Ivraine, Bart., a miserable miser, who keeps his two sons in a state of wretched destitution and demoralising inactivity, hanging about him like household appendages, with nothing to hope for at home but his death. At length Henry, the younger of the two, impatient of this ignoble dependence, turns his back upon the parental abode, and goes forth, almost penniless, to seek his fortune as a soldier, and makes it as all romance heroes only do. Ernest, of more phlegmatic nature—calm, grave, taciturn—remains behind, waiting on, as he has waited so long before, for the good that is to come with "dead men's shoes." He is a man who has never loved, never been beloved, in whom one pulse of genuine feeling has never beat; yet, strange to say, this wretched, almost soulless, man is to be one of the prime movers in the impassioned love tale which follows—the agent of the destines of the noble-spirited, full-hearted Mina, whose sad, perplexing, wayward story at times seems to be beyond hope; her crushed heart a sacrifice decked out in cypress from the first.

It is well and truthfully told how Mina Frazer, left an orphan on the world, and suddenly, through fraud and wrong, deprived of the inheritance she had all along expected from a rich relative, after striving in vain for honour and fortune in the uphill paths of literature, with a brother almost dependent on her for support and advancement in life, is, in an unguarded moment, led to give assent to the proposals of the grave, impassive Ernest Ivraine, who, at least, can be of some use as a friend to Malcolm, and who can offer her a home, such as it is, in that miser's haunt in the fens of Lincolnshire. It should

who has given proof of so much disinterested regard, and whom, by a sort of sympathy in sadness, she now begins to love.

It is a terrible scene when in the dark of evening Ernest brings his pale, confiding wife to the old dreary hall in the fens of Lincolnshire, and without previous notice introduces her to his father, who, in a paroxysm of rage, would drive them both from his roof because she brings no dower, when the miser's miser-sister interposes, out of a pure spirit of opposition to her brother; and the "happy pair," with strange, conflicting, pent-up feelings which they do not reveal even to one another—doubting even one another's love, take up their abode on sufferance in that dull, damp, dreary pile. Hrnest sees his young wife gradually wasting under the combined effect of unkindness, miserable diet, and bad air; but, powerless to effect any material alteration, procures occasionally a few comforts and luxuries for her especial use, which she uses, little dreaming whom they come from—for the strange man maintains still his habitual cold reserve, though his heart often yearns to tell his sad wife how deeply he loves her.

And now a new agency comes in—an agency for mischief—and therefore, of course, with a woman for prime mover in it. Cecilia Frazer, a kinswoman of Mina, is one of those bright, fascinating creatures, full of vivacity and talent, whose sole mission appears to falsify the loveliness of beauty, and to make miserable all who come within its influence. Incapable of one sentiment of affection, there is already no pretence at love between her fast woman and

to falsify the loveliness of beauty, and to make miserable all who come within its influence. Incapable of one sentiment of affection, there is already no pretence at love between her and her handsome husband, to whom she has only been married a few months; and, with a wonderful profusion of endearing expressions, she invites her "darling cousin Mina" to her house, under pretence of change of air, but indeed in order to plantvariance between her and her pensive lord. This is easily effected by means of a little lively raillery upon the subject of a supposed flirtation, in days gone by, between Mina and her own husband, Allan Frazer, which Mina, confused and hurt, in vain repudiates. Ernest now sees plainly that he has only been taken up in her days of adversity as a pis aller. He will listen to no explanation; he hugs his grief and discontent, and becomes more and more indifferent in his conduct to his poor wife, whom he at last studiously neglects. And then, if the arrival scene at her Lincolnshire home was unpromising, fearful—if the sojourn there was melancholy, soul-wearying—how much more dreadful, how almost overwhelming in its terrors, was that night when, in the midst of a savage onslaught of threats and abuse from her cowardly father-inlaw, Mina appeals for protection to her husband, who is attracted by the noise to the spot,—and appeals in vain!

For an instant she remained mute, as though struggling for external calmness; but then, spite of an imploring look from her husband, she commenced:—

"It is impossible for me now to undo entering this house, but I can

meaced:—
"It is impossible for me now to undo entering this house, but I can still leave it, and perhaps, though late, I had better do so."
"I—I wish you would! I wish to God you would!" cried the old man, in a voice of such tremulous cagerness that it calmed her and caused a death-like chill to creep to her heart; but she had ceased to hear, and, having begun to act, played out her part bravely, steadily, to the end.
"Do you hear that, Ernest?" she said, turning to her husband.
"I do." he answered.

"I do," he answered.
"And have you nothing to say?" she continued.

It was the first time since their marriage she had appealed to him for protection; and, as she paused in vain for a response, she felt as though her last hope, her sole stay, were departing from her. She fastened her gaze on his humbled face for an instant, then looked at the countenance of the miser, whose features were perfectly convulsed with agitation and hatred; a swift pang shot through her frame, and, prompted by she knew not what impulse, this sentence rapidly came forth:—
"Ernest Ivraine, answer me one question truly—are you sorry you married me?"

"Ernest Lyraine, answer me one question truly—are you sorry you married me?"

He almost wildly raised his hand with a despairing gesture above his i. ad. and convulsively uttered the solitary word "Very."

1. colour faded from her cheek, the light died out of her eye, the died of her eye, the eye doubt and jealousy had chained his tongue where he her her eye, and him to spurn money and protect his wife. Crief and tender memories bade him follow and comfort her; prudence and her made him stay.

"I must not offend the old man," he muttered, silencing consci her eye desolate chamber, with her own diesolate chamber, with her own miserable thoughts—all alone!

This passage is all we will extract from the pages of the author:

This passage is all we will extract from the pages of the author; will suffice as an example of his nervous and graphic style. What follows of the story we will not reveal; we will not gratify the curiosity

of the reader so far as to tell him whether it ends happily or not. Suffice it that the more genuine and annable attributes of womankind Suffice it that the more genuine and annable attributes of womankind come in to give warmth and lustre to the closing scenes and counterbalance some of the weak and unamiable examples of the sex exhibited in the earlier chapters. Amongst the various other characters which bear their part in the simple narrative are some very admirably delineated: the blunt old city merchant, John Merapie, and his exquisite and uncommonly deep managingman, Alfred Westwood, are studies upon which peculiar care has evidently been bestowed; whilst the listless, idle, but not badly-intentioned Malcolm Frazer, the generous-hearted Henry Ivraine, and Miss Caldera, the strong-minded and theoretical governess and com-Miss Caldera, the strong-minded and theoretical governess and com-panion of Mina, are sketches more lightly, but still very effectively,

THE OLD PALACE. By JULIA TILT. Two vols. Bentley. THE OLD PALACE. By JULIA THE. Two vois. Bentley.

"The Old Palace" is Mr. Peter Cunningham's "irregular brick
building, the only London palace of our Sovereigns from the period
of the fire at Whitehall to the occupation of Buckingham Palace by
her present Majesty." The same invaluable authority informs us
that the place was, before Henry VIII., a hospital for maidens who
were lepers, and that Henry altered or rebuilt it, but that nothing
remains of his work save "the old dingy, patched-up gateway" fronting St. James's-street. Readers now know the locality in which our
author lays some of her principal scenes, and from which her pleasant
story takes its name.

author lays some of her principal scenes, and from which her pleasant story takes its name.

We have said "story," though that term of art is hardly to be bestowed upon the book. The machinery of the narrative is very slight, and its interest chiefly turns upon the hercine, Theresa, being supposed by sundry and divers to be an unlawful child of one of the sons of George III. Of course, when sufficient embarrassment has arisen to herself and her lover—who is himself above minding such trifles, but is blessed with a haughty old Earl for a father—it is disclosed that no such stain attaches to her and to her mother's memory, and all turns to sunshine, the very worst person in the book being

tritles, but is blessed with a haughty old Earl for a father—it is disclosed that no such stain attaches to her and to her mother's memory, and all turns to sunshine, the very worst person in the book being let off with exposure and reproof.

But the work is eminently readable, from the author's lively and pleasant tone, which is thoroughly feminine. She abstains from intruding great griefs or great passions upon the reader; and, in depicting her heroine's character, has aimed at delineating an affectionate, a little spoiled and headstrong, but altogether charming grl, who goes through only so much trouble as is good for her, and as enables her to overcome the blemishes of her nature. One could fancy that a good many of the scenes and situations had been written from the recollections of an older person than the author, and the terms of her dedication to her mother afford a species of confirmation of this idea. The work is none the worse for this characteristic, and there is a truthfulness about these portions which is agreeable enough. The author, or her inspirer, is in some, though not an unpleasant, degree "a praiser of the old times," and would think very well of Royalty and great people, and so extremely well of the Prince, who is introduced, that it occasions one some puzzlement to decide which of the old King's sons deserved so many good words. The lady is also a little exclusive, and has ladylike scorn for the class of personages who now presume to be presented at Court, an honour to which she thinks that the "wives of clerks under Government." and of "subalterns in marching regiments," ought not to aspire. Yet, if we may cite to her an authority whom she will revere (we give up the clerks), the Duke of York bestowed a severe rebuke upon some toady who had spoken slightingly of a soldier's wife. "What's the Duchess but a soldier's wife?"

For the rest, though we cannot promise the reader any violent

For the rest, though we cannot promise the reader any violent excitement in the Old Palace, he—or rather she—will find an interesting narrative, livelily told, and, we may add, that, despite the possible notion of an impropriety in the history of the heroine, there is not a syllable in the book to prevent its being family reading. We hardly know whether, in saying this, we are serving it with the lovers of the highly-spiced literature of the day; but as we are clear, from the exemplary sentiments put forth by the writer, that such a testimony must be pleasing to her, we conscientiously bear it.

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE STUARTS, by Wm. Townend (Longmans), styled "An Unchronicled Page in England's History," is a curious essay, the result of considerable research. The author is an admirer of the family of the Stuarts in the abstract, but he runs into strange errors occasionally, as when he tells us that Charles I. "shed his blood upon the scaffold" to maintain—the "pure Protestant faith;" and that James II. would have been permitted to remain on the throne if he had not had a son. Nor is he correct when, in reference to the oath of abjuration, he talks of the objections raised to it as a "farcical abjuring of the Stuarts when none exist," and then goes on to show how numerous the descendants of the Stuarts are in almost every Royal family of Europe; for the oath of abjuration only proscribes the descendants of the Prince of Wales, son of James II., which did exist when the oath was framed, but do not exist now. The Act of Succession, passing over the pretensions of claimants in earlier descent, limited the succession to the throne to the descendants of Sophia, Duchess of Hanover (granddaughter of James I.); and of these, after her present Majesty and her family, Mr. Townend gives a list of fifty-two now living. THE DESCENDANTS OF THE STUARTS, by Wm. Townend (Long--two now living.

her present Majesty and her family, Mr. Townend gives a list of fifty-two now living.

BLIGHTED PASQUE-FLOWERS, A PLEA FOR THE WORKROOM, by C. S. and M. E. S. (Sampson Low)—dedicated to the admirable Bishop of London—is an elegant little volume designed to serve the interests of humanity in regard to a body which needs much championship, and finds but little—the poor needlewomen. The work is addressed to the higher classes, the employers of female labour, and it consists of a series of brief poems, in which are gracefully and touchingly set out various phases of trial and suffering entailed upon girlhood by our existing system. The compositions are framed in no maudlin or exaggerated style: they do not purport to be the bewailings of the victims, or their supplications to their superiors; but embody an earnest and respectful appeal, by writers who have watched and sympathised with their poor clients, to those who have the means, through position and through example, to remedy very much of the evil which throngs our hospitals with consumptives, and our streets with still more pitiable beings. There is, of course, a purpose throughout the whole series, but the authors have had skill to prevent the purpose from dominating over the poetical character of the compositions. All are marked by grace and felicity of expression, and some of them claim a higher merit. The religious but catholic spirit of the work well entitles it to the favour of the eminent Prelate to whom it is inscribed, and whose personal exertions among the very wretched have given to that neglected class a new idea of the "office of a Bishop." We imagine that one of the authors must be feminine, from the delicate and affecting touches with which the child-life of some of the unfortunates are depicted. It is at once a graceful and valuable effort on behalf of the unhappy.

Oulita the Serf, a Tragedy (J. W. Parker and Son), is aweak, wild affair, unexceptionably printed upon vellum paper as thick as Bristol board. The plot, to say truth, is rather orig

board. The plot, to say truth, is rather original. A Count Edgar von Straubenhöim is betrothed to the Princess Marie, daughter of Prince Larskot, but fails desperately in love with her waiting woman, the serf Quita. The latter, for some breach of discipline, is ordered by her fair mistress to be handed over for punishment to Mitchka, the executioner to the household of the Prince, and, in order to avert this calamity, the Count can devise no other means than to set fire to the palace of his host and future father-in-law, and run away with Quita during the confusion. What follows is still more extravanant. The Princess and Quita, after a slight strucke, become tenderly attached, and jointly set to win the Count's affections for the farmer, and to save the latter from the penalty of his crime. But all in vain; and a devel of prism and exile to Sileria close the story of those who "loved to the wholy." All this is tell in stilted, inducted language, which is requently elevenly and incorrect. For instance, the Count declares that half measures are reliable of failure; and a ks "How to do the latter than a bandsome piece of jewellery, says, "Marie must colly all other dames in splend urt," eclipse is a false figure here, meaning to dericen, or obsure; surpass, or out-bine, would have served the purpo e better. The Princess, expecting her betrothel, says, "I see to hear his footsteps;" and manether place the same young lady, in her wrath, exclaims to make up the line, "Q at' immeasurable inschence." The Count tells us he "neight of this Princess." Onlita discovers that women are "more fitted to endure all passive suffering," and then we are told by a traveller in the African Desert Oulita discovers that women are "more fitted to endure all passes suffering;" and then we are told by a traveller in the African Desert

of "Brown camels moored about our tent." The use of the word "like" in the following two passages is a very common blunder with unskilled writers and slovenly speakers, but is none the less to be deprecated:—

Why, girl, you used to be a paragon
Of fearlessness; now—like an aged woman
In a lone house, that hears great noises made
By mice behind the wainscot, shuddering, draws
The clothes about her head, expecting murder—
You shrink and shiver when there's nought to fear.

this ebon shore. On which the calm blue ripple, like a lizard Up a dark wall, stole softly.

Songs of Early Spring, by Rowland Brown (Kent and Co.), are the products of a homely muse, but very beautiful occasionally in their homeliness, for the strong home-affections displayed in them. The poet, who writes from Lyme Regis, is apparently in the springtime of life, and looks upon all with hope, as is natural at that season. His themes are generally pleasing and amiable, and his imagery drawn from nature developed in her simplest guise; his style vigorous and easy-flowing. We take, almost at random, a single stanza by way of example:—

le:—
Oh! to be young when the violets and daisies
Rise in the meadows with looks fresh and fair,
When anemones white look up with sweet faces
Towards the green branches which wave in the air,
When woods are made glad with a jubilant chorus,
And joyously murmurs the unfettered rill,
And the Iris of Spring is expanded high o'er us,
And Beauty sits laughing on mountain and hill;
the did that the without service were like fresh.

And Beauty sits laughing on mountain and hill?
We must add that the author's tone is generally fresh, healthy, and encouraging, though occasionally betruying evidences of immature reflection on some points of worldly philosophy;—in "Industry tersus Emigration," for instance, where he sticks to the old aphorism that "there's no place likehome," and utterly condemnse migration; forgetting that the whole world was created by one master-hand, and pronounced to be "good," and that one of the first commands from the Divinity to man was that he should "increase and multiply, and replenish the earth."

MEMOIRS OF EARLY ITALIAN PAINTERS, by Mrs. Jameson (Murray), is a reprint, on better paper and in improved form, of a book which was very well received when published by Knight, in his shilling-volume series, some years ago. The memoirs extend down to the time of the immediate followers of Raphael, Correggio, and Titian; but pause before the decline under the "mannerists," and, of course, before the temporary revival under the Caracci. Mrs. Jameson is a charming writer, and has a pure poetic feeling for art; but some of her views must be taken with the reservation due to a strong religious bias in the author's mind. We do not wish to enter here upon polemical topics, but must observe that it is a mistake to state "that from the earliestages of Christianity the Virgin Mother has been selected as the allegorical type of religion in the abstract sense," ar even that she appears as an object of reverence until a comparatively late period. In Cimabus celebrated "Madonna" the infant Christ is represented in the act of blessing; in Botticelli's "Adoration of the Shepherds," and numerous other pictures of his period, the Virgin Mother is represented devoutly kneeling before the Divine Intant; and even in the various representations of the Coronation of the Virgin—in Fineguerra's Pax, to wit—the latter is always represented with an aspect of great humility, her hands crossed and head inclined with a downcast deferential expression.

her hands crossed and head inclined with a downcast deferential expression.

A DICTIONARY OF TRADE PRODUCTS, COMMERCIAL, MANY-FACTURING, AND TECHNICAL TERMS, by P. L. Simmons (Routledge and Co.), is a new compilation, containing in a brief form much of the information which we ordinarily look for in scientific and commercial dictionaries, with many others which have not yet appeared in any work of the kind. Of course, in compiling a vocabulary of every improvable and negotiable object in nature, and every resulting product, from a coal-mine to a toothpick, a great deal must depend on the taste and judgment of the editor; and in this respect we see opening for improvement in future editions. We find a great many cases where words comparatively unimportant, with compounds derived from them, are allowed to occupy an amount of space which might have been better employed. In connection with bonnet, for instance, are eight distinct entries—bonnet-bape maker, bonnet-wire maker; and, owing to these being all alphabetically arranged, the word "bonnet-pepper—a species of capsicum," which has nothing to do with the rest, intervenes between "bonnet-maker" and "bonnet-presser." So with "glove" and "tooth" which, with their dependencies, have respectively eight entries; whilst "boot" gives us nineteen articles, "shoe" sixteen, and "paper near a score and a half. Making allowances for these defects, the volume will prove a very useful one.

The Evell Results of Overfeeling Cattle (Churchil), a

THE EVIL RESULTS OF OVERFEEDING CATTLE (Churchill), a small brochure, just issued by Mr. E. J. Gant, Surgeon and Pathological Anatomist to the Royal Free Hospital, will create some misgivings amongst those who have been accustomed to take pride in our Christmas show of prize cattle, and who think that pigs, sheep, and oxen cannot be too fat, little considering that fat itself, carried to excess, is a disease, or the cause of disease. Mr. Gant, upon going one day to inspect the prize cattle alive and gusping at the Bazaar, in Baker-street, and upon considering their enormous size and weight, attained in so short a period of growth, had at once strong misgivings upon the subject; he "naturally indulged in a physiological reflection on the high-pressure work against time which certain vital internal organs, as the stomach, loins, heart, and lungs, must have undergone at a very early age;" and he afterwards followed up the most remarkable of these poor, puffed-up, panting creatures to the slaughter-house, where he obtained possession of their internal organs and portions of their muscular fibre for anatomical examination. The result was to prove that disease, in almost every case, had been THE EVIL RESULTS OF OVERFEEDING CATTLE (Churchill), a organs and portions of their muscular fibre for anatomical examination. The result was to prove that disease, in almost every case, had been brought on by over feeding; that of most frequent occurrence being the conversion of the heart into fat, so as materially to impede its functions, having lost its contractile and propelling power. Disease of the lungs followed in many cases as a matter of course, and even the intestines were sometimes found loaded with a fatty-like mass, consisting "apparently of scrofulous matter." To sum up a very important statement, he tells us he tells us-

he tells us—

We should therefore expect in vain to replenish our own muscles by the use of such food, nor should animals thus overfed be regarded as prize specimens of rearing and feeding. The heart, being converted into fat, no longer retains its contractile power, but beats feebly and irregularly. The blood, therefore, now moves onward in a slow, and feeble current. Hence the panting breathlessness due to stagnation of blood in the lungs, which the heart labours (in vain) to remove, while the skin and extremities are cold. Hence the stupid, heavy-headed expression of a congested brain, and the blood-stained appearance of meat after death. The slightest exertion to an animal under such circumstances might suddenly provestile at would refuse to insure his life at any premium. Yet, and eximinar circumstances, a sheep is awarded gold and silver medals, and its feeder a prize of £201.

It should be observed that the cases investigated by Mr. Gant were amongst the best of this year—prize animals bred and exhibited by the Prince Consort, the Duke or Richmond, Lord Berners, and other distinguished agriculturists.

THE SEAMAN'S POCKET ANNUAL FOR 1858, compiled by Mr. John Mayo, is an excellent headbook for masters, apprentices, and seamen, containing, in a compenditus form, much useful information for persons connected in any way with a scafaring life. Among its multitarious contents we notice an almanack for the present year, with a calendar of events chiefly relating to the neutrical profession; ensigns used by foreign merchant vessels and signal dags of the commercial code, coloured; provisions of the Morchant Shipping Act; the fees authorised to be demanded by shipping, masters and others; regulations for maintaining discipline; means for saving life from shipwreck; manus of the principal officers of the marine department of the Board of Trade, local marine boards, Ac.; scilors' societies; and miscellanes of exceedingly unful matters. An appendix contains the Admiralty notice recently issued respecting lights and fog eignals to be carried and used by seagoing vessels to prevent collision on and after the 1st of October next. This compact little volume has been published, we perceive, under the sanction of the Board of Trade.

The NATURAL HISTORY OF FERNS, BRITISH AND EXOTIC. THE SEAMAN'S POCKET ANNUAL FOR 1858, compiled by Mr.

The NATURAL HISTORY OF FERNS, BRITISH AND EXOTIC. Parts 63 and 64 (by Mr. E. J. Lowe) contain eight different specimens, some extremely rare ones, admirably engraved, and printed in colours after nature. The descriptive matter is ample in detail, and lucidly expressed. This, when completed, will deservedly rank as a

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Prince Consort has accepted an invitation to be present at the annual meetings of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland which are to be held at Aberdeen at the close of the month of

We have reason to believe (says the Times) that Mr. Disraeli will bring in his Budget on Friday, the 16th inst.

Frederick Waymouth Gibbs, Esq. Preceptor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has been appointed to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

One of the six preacherships in Canterbury Cathedral rendered vacant by the preferment by the Earl of Derby of the Rev. W. J. Cheshyre to a canonry residentiary has been conferred upon the Rev. J. Alcock, Vicar of Ashford.

Vicar of Ashford.

The removal of Temple Bar being incontemplation, a suggestion has been made to place it at the entrance to one of the parks.

The Piccolo Corriere d'Italia of Turin announces that the insignificant town of Lantona, in the Duchy of Massa, has been declared in a state of siege and occupied by sixty Moderice soldiers.

Mr. Gye has intrusted Messrs. J. Defries and Sons with the manufacture of the crystal chandeliers for the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. The centre chandelier is of a construction never before introduced, and will be surrounded with 400 lights.

From the Bath Chronicle we learn that Hannah Hawkins expired on the 16th ult. within a month of the completion of her 104th year. With slight variations she remained in possession of her faculties to the left

At Amsterdam, last week, new potatoes, grown in the soil recovered from the Lake of Haarlem, were offered for sale.

On the night of Good Friday Mr. William Austin, a gentleman from Sanguhar, Dumfriesshire, expired in a railway carriage on the Trent Valley Railway, near Tamworth.

By Cape of Good Hope papers we learn that the Colonial Parliament is to be opened on the 10th inst. (to-day).

The demolition of the fortifications at Vienna has commenced. These constructions were commenced 330 years ago by Maximilian I., at the time of the advance of the Turks on Vienna, but were not completed until 1663, under Leopold I.

The Porte has rejected the demand made by the French Ambassador, M. Thouvenel, for the authorisation of the cutting of the canal through the Isthmus of Suez.

Died at Bogentory, of Castle-Fraser, on the 22nd ult, Jean Macallan, at the advanced age of 102 years. She retained all her faculties to the last—her memory only being a little impaired.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 578,648lb., which is a decrease of 124,862lb. compared with the previous statement. In consequence of impaired health the Hon. Mr. Mostyn has

been compelled to relinquish for the present his Parliamentary duties, in order to try the air of the south of Italy. Mr. Mostyn has already taken his departure from England.

The number of public Acts of Parliament passed in the present Session, which commenced on the 3rd Dec., is only nine.

At the Gloucester Assizes on Saturday last Mr. Dennis Trenfield, a solicitor, was tried on the charge of forgery, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

The elections at Paris for supplying the places of the late General Cavaignac, and of MM. Carnot and Goudehaux, are fixed to take place on the 25th inst.

Joseph Shepherd, convicted of murdering an old man at Wadsworth, near Halifax, was hanged at York on Saturday.

The number of patients relieved at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. Victoria Park, during the last week was 951, of which 154 were new cases.

A legacy of fifty pounds has been left to the funds of the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, by Charles Worrell, Esq., late of Durham-terrace, Westbourne Park.

M. Carlier, formerly Prefect of Police, died last week at Sens of inflammation of the lungs.

A fancy fair is to be held at the British Embassy, Paris, on the 29th and 30th inst., for the benefit of the British Charitable Fund, under the patronage of Lady Cowley.

Mr. Solly, who was intimately connected with the progress of literature and science during the last half century, died on Wednesday week, in his eighty-second year.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum last week wereon Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3713; on Monday and Fuesday (free evenings), 3499; on the two students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 409; one students' evening, Wednesday, 276—total 7897.

A telegraphic communication has recently been established between Penzance and Plymouth. The maritime interest will doubtless be greatly benefited by such an arrangement.

Mr. Minton, the manufacturer of the celebrated encaustic tiles those beautiful picture pavements, died at Torquay on Thursday week.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's inn-road, during the last week was 1909, of which 619 were new Cases.

On Tuesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India

Muse, when William Edward Frere, Esq., was appointed a Provisional Member of Council at Hombay.

Mille, Louise de Corneille, great-granddaughter of the great Corneille, has just died at Aigues-Mortes.

The University of Oxford has decided on publishing the Psalter of William the Conqueror, collated from the various manuscripts existing of the work.

The Property and Income Tax Association is continuing its agitation for a more equitable adjustment of the tax upon trades and professions.

The North American Royal mail steam-ship, which sailed from Liverpool on the 3rd March, arrived at Portland on the evening of the 15th. Her cargo was delivered in Montreal in fifteen days, and in Toronto in seventeen days, from the dute of her departure from Liverpool.

A return has just been published of all acts, notifications, and proclamations of the Government of India concerning the coinage, currency, and legal tender of the territories under the said Government from May 1st, 1834, to the date of the latest account received.

Henry Watt arrived in Newcastle on Friday night by the Government train from the south. He will stay for sometime, it is said, at the house of his parents in Argyle-street.

A man named Joseph Mazerie has been sentenced to a week's imprisonment, at Nantes, for crying "Vive Henri V.!"

After a long discussion at the Liverpool Easter vestry on Tuesday it was decided that a poor-rate of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. in the pound should be levied on the dock and warehouse property of the township.

The Queen has granted unto the Rey William John Cheeshware

The Queen has granted unto the Rev. William John Chesshyre, M.A., the place and dignity of a Canon of the Metropolitical Church of Canterbury, void by the cession of the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Walcs will shortly occupy the White Lodge (the Ranger's), Richmond Park.

Count de Morny, at a meeting of the shareholders of the Mines de la Loire, held a few days ago, caused it to be announced that he resigned the chairmanship of the board of directors—the only post of the kind he had not inch

The number of wrecks in March was 179; in February, 162; and in January, 154; making a total during the past three months of 495. The Burra Burra copper-mines in South Australia now give applyment to 1013 miners, and support a population of nearly 5000 persons.

At Devizes, on Saturday, John Darbon, the War Office messenger who stole the Earl of Suffolk's pictures, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Sefton House, the mansion of the Earl of Sefton's family, in Belgrave-square, has been taken for Marshal the Duke of Malakoff, and will be the future residence of the French Embassy. The Duke is expected in London at the early part of next week.

A woman named Ann Parsons has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with the option of paying a fine of £20, by the Mariborough-street magistrate, for attempting to get herself engaged as a cook in the family of the Hon. F. Byng by means of a forged character.

Upwards of 27,000 persons were at the Crystal Palace on Good Friday. Part of the programme of the day was the singing in the nave, by all who wished to join, of the Old Hundredth Psalm and the Evening

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PATRICK.—The conditions of Enlaws 1072 to our number for March 27th were leadwartently omittee they are. "White to play and instel in four moves."

M. B. E. Except.—In the pame between Mears, Klipping and Findar, after the 53, move, we remarked that White had a forced mate for four moves. This appeared so obvious that we were surprised it should have been overlooked by the players; but, judging from the number of correspondents who have failed to discover the modius operands, the mate is not so plain. This following is the solution:—

(Best; if he move his king to kt oth, White nates at once with the Bishop.

2. Qtakes K R P (ch)

3. Bto K aq (ch), and mates next new with the Bishop.

2. Qtakes K R P (ch)

3. Bto K aq (ch), and mates next move with Queen.

4. Bto K aq (ch), and mates next move with Queen.

5. Bto K aq (ch), and mates next move with Queen.

6. B. H., Newbury.—It is a question we have answered a hundred times

6. B. H., Newbury.—It is a question we have answered a hundred times

6. A piece, though

6. Immovable. does not less its rotecting power, the Bisch King is the position you send

cannot, therefore, take the White Rock

7. W. S., Melton.—The report of the M-suchester Chess Meeting was printed only for the

members of the association. Apply to Mr. Kipping, the honorary secretary of the Man

1. W. F., New York.—Your letter with the promised inclosure must be a controlled to the little of the M-such and the M-

mumbers of the association. Apply to Mr. Kipping, the honorary secretary of the Man Manusch of the association. Apply to Mr. Kipping, the honorary secretary of the Man M. K. F., N. W. Yok. — Your letter with the promised inclosure must have miscarried. E. B. C. In reply to the last communicate the state of the manusch o

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 735. BLACK.

B to Q B 8th, or

3. P to K R 8th, becoming a Bishop.

(a)

And White wins. 1. P to K R 7th B to Q Kt 7th 2. R to K 8th 2. P to K R 8th, becoming a Bishop, as before 1. R to Q 7th 2. R to Q Kt 5th

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 737 (This diagram is incorrectly numbered 736.)

BLACK. K takes R, or (a) Kt to K B 4th WHITE.

3. B to Q 7th

4. B or itt mates WHITE. BLACK.

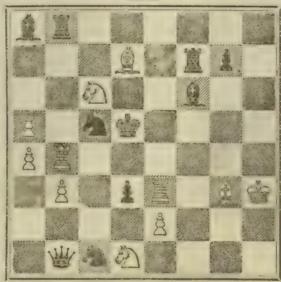
1. Kt to Q 6th K takes R, or (a)

2. B to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 4th

(18 Kt takes B, then follows—3. B to Q E.

5th, and 4. Kt or R mates.) Any move Kt to K B 4th, or (b) | K to Kt 3.d (a) 1. 2. R takes B (ch) 3. Kt to Q7th (don. ch) K to R 4th 4. B mates
3. Kt from B 5th to P to Q B 4th
Q Kt 7th ((h)
4. B takes 2—Mate (b) 1. P takes R 2. R takes B (ch) K to Kt 3rd

> PROBLEM No. 73%. By G. M. BLACK.



WHITE White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Instructive Game in the Contest now pending between Messrs. Boden and Owen.

WHITE (Mr. O.)
P to K 4th
P to Q 4th
K B to Q 3rd
Q to K 2nd
P to K B 4th
K Ktto K B3rd
Castles
Q B to K 3rd
Q Kt to Q 2nd
P to K 5th
P to K K 4th
P to Q B 3rd
K to Q B 3rd
K T to Q B 5th
K T takes P
K B takes Kt
F K K K K F E To Q 4th
P to Q 4th
P to Q 4th
P to Q B 4th
Q to K sq
K P takes P
K K takes P
K K takes P
K K takes P
K K to K 8 4th
P to K B 3rd
K to R 8q
White had here the game in his played 18. Kt to Q 6p
noved his mere defensive moved his mere defensive moved his necessary of the control of the contro

(Well played; if White take the Kt, Black, of course, gains a piece in return by advancing

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)
P to Q Kt 2rd
Q B to Q Kt 2rd
P to K 3rd
P to K K 3rd
K B to K K 2rd
G K K to K 2rd
Castles
P to Q 3rd
Q Kt to Q 2rd
P to Q 4th
P to Q 8 4th
Q to K 8q
P to Q B 4th
Q to K 8q
P to Q 8 4th
Q to K 8q
P to Q 8 4th
Q to K 8q
P to Q 8 4th
Q to K 8q
P to Q 8 4th
Q to K 8q
P to Q 8 4th
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Q to K 8q
P to Q 8 4th
Q to K 8q
P to Q 8 4th
Q to K 8 5th
P to Q 8 4th
Q to K 8q
P to Q 8 4th
Q to K 8 5th
P to Q 8 4th
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Q to K 8 5th
P to Q 8 4th
P to Q 8 4th
Q to K 8 5th
P to Q 8 4th
P to R to

28. Q Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q 3rd 29. Q Kt to K 5th

I' takes Kt 30. O to K Kt 5th

30.
31. Q to K 3rd P takes P 32. Q to K Kt 3rd P takes P 18 to K B 4th And Black wins.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—It was ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—It was notified in our columns last week that this event, the Chess-player's Derby day, was fixed to commence on the 2nd of June. The arrangements of the local committee are, of course, not yet complete, but it is whispered that they have succeeded in ensuring the presence of the American chess phenomenon, I'vul Morphy, an attraction of itself sufficient to secure the largest attend once which has been known for years. Another invitation, that to the Italian master. Some Dabota, is taked of with much interest, as he is known to be a player of gamus, who wants only practice with itest-rate opponents to take insach the very highest place among them. Of other fore an visitors it would be premature to speak, as nothing positive respecting them last be a determined.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE READING AND BERKSHIRE CHES CLUB—The customary yearly gathering of this long-established society is appointed to be held at the new Public Hall, Reading, on Wednessay, the 14th of April, and on the following iday the committee and visitors will dine at the George Hotel.

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES

"THE CRESCENT CITY."

NEW ORLEANS, February 25, 1858.

In descending the great River Mississippi my anticipations of New Orleans were of the most agreeable kind. I had no misgivings of plague or yellow fever, and dreaded far more the explosion or burning of the steam-boat to which I had intrusted the safety of my limbs and life than any calamity attendant on the proverbial sickliness of the great city of the south. Nor is New Orleans more subject to the great scourge, of which the recollection is so intimately associated with its name, than Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, and other places in the same latitudes. The yellow fever, when it appears in the fulness of its ghastly majesty, generally affects the whole scaboard, and showers its unwelcome favours upon the just and upon the unjust, upon green and breezy Savannah as freely as upon the closely-packed lanes and alleys of the "Crescent City." But in winter, spring, and early summer New Orleans is as healthy as London. My pleasant anticipations were not doomed to disappointment. New Orleans was in the full tide of its most brilliant season, and everything and everybody seemed devoted to enjoyment. And, certainly, the contrast with the lands and the scenery I had just quitted was as agreeable as it was remarkable. On bidding farewell to St. Louis we left the winter behind us; and, on approaching Baton Rouge, the State capital of Louisiana, and within one hundred and twenty-five miles of New Orleans, it was a physical as well as a mental luxury to note the difference of climate with which a few days' voyage had made us acquainted. There were no more floating ice-fields on the Mississippi; no more cold winds, leafless trees; no more stunted, brown, and withered grass, such as that which had wearied my eyes for some minutes previously; but, by a transformation as complete and rapid as that in a fairy pantomime, the land was covered with all the beauty and glory of the early spring. The sky was of bright, unclouded blue; the grass was as green as the grass of England—the greenest grass I know except that of Ireland-the plum, peach, and apple trees were in fall and luxuriant bloom of white and purple; and the breeze that blew in our faces came laden with the balm of roses and jessamines. The sugar plantations on each bank of the river, with the white houses of the proprietors, each in the midst of gardens, of which the orange-tree, the live or evergreen oak, the magnolia, and the cypress were the most conspicuous ornaments, gleamed so cheerily in the sunshine that I could not but rejoice that I had turned my back on the bitter north, and helped myself to an extra allowance of vernal enjoyment. For a few days it was the realisation of the poetical wish of Legan, in his well-known apostrophe to the cuckoo:-

> Oh, could I fly, I'd fly with thee! We'd make with social wing Our annual visits o'er the globe, Companions of the spring.

Steam was the cuckoo of this occasion-a cuckoo whose monotonous notes have in this land made the remotest wildernesses to smile with beauty and fertility. The simile may not be a very good one. But let it pass. The effect of the change of climate upon the spirits of all the passengers was decided. The taciturn became talkative; the reserved became communicative. The man of monosyllables expanded into whole sentences; and the ladies, like the flowers by the river side, felt the bland influence of the skies, and bloomed into fresher loveliness. The wearisome and apparently interminable forests of cypress and cotton-wood, through which our vessel had been steaming for five days previously, were left far in our wake; and the landscape around us was alive, not only with the bustle of commercial and agricultural business, but with all the exhilarating sights and sounds of that sweet season when nature leaps to the kisses of the sun. This, English reader, was on the 13th of February-the day before St. Valentine's. In England, in the ancient epoch of our traditional poetry, ere Chaucer, the "morning star of song," had arisen upon our land, the anniversary of St. Valentine, when the birds began to choose their mates, was considered to be the first day of spring. May not the fact suggest a change of the seasons in the old land within the last five or six hundred years? And may it not help to prove that the climate enjoyed by our forefathers in the twelfth cen. tury was similar to that which now blesses the people of the sunny south in the nineteenth? But, leaving this point to the curious and to the weatherwise, I must own that, while walking out on St. Valentine's day in the beautiful green meadows on the side of the Mississippi opposite to New Orleans, I was ungrateful enough to complain (to myself) that something was wanting to complete my enjoyment. The home-sickness was upon me; and I was dissatisfied with the green grass because there were no buttercups, daisies, cowslips, or primroses among And here let me state that none of these flowers are to be found on the North American continent except in conservatories, where they are not exactly the same as our beautiful wild English varieties. But, if there be no daisies, it must be confessed that there are violets in the south, for I gathered bunches of them on the 14th of February; but, alas! they have no scent, and did not betray themselves by their fragrance before the eye was aware of their proximity, like the sweet violets of Europe. But then it may be said for Nature in these latitudes that she gives so much odour to the orange-blossoms, the roses the bay-spice, and the jessamines, as to have none to spare for such humble flowers as violets. Let me also confess, en passant (and still under a qualm of the home-sickness), that I found another deficiency, I will not say defect, in the landscape, to which all the surpassing loveliness of the atmosphere failed to reconcile me; which was, that the air was silent, and that no skylarks, "true to the kindred points of heaven and home," sang in the blue heavens. There are no larks in North America; nor, as far as I have been able to cover, any other bird with a song as joyously beautiful and bountiful America has the blue-bird and the mocking-bird; but those who love to hear the lays of that speck of delicious music, that diamond-like gem of melody which twinkles in the "blue lift" and hails the early morn at heaven's gate, must expect the gratification in the Old World, and not in the New.

But I have wandered from my subject, and forgotten that I have not yet conducted my readers to New Orleans. For a distance of several hundred miles, where the river skirts the shores of the great cottongrowing States of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee, cotton plantations, with their negroes busy at work to feed the hungry mills of Lancashire, meet the eye on both sides of the stream. But on entering Louisiana the traveller sees that the cultivation of sugar replaces to a great extent that of cotton. I regret that I had not time or opportunity to visit either a sugar or a cotton plantation on my way down the river, that I might have studied for a few days the relationship between the master and the slave, and have tested by my own experience the benevolent and patriarchal character, rightly or wrongfully, but universally given to it in the south. But on this subject I shall possibly, with more experience, have something to say hereafter. In the meantime I could but notice how little of this rich

MISSISSIPPI SKETCHES-THE TRANSATLANTIC RIVER.



A SIOUX ENCAMPMENT, UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

country was cultivated, and how thin a belt of land made profitable by the plough extended between the dark river and the darker forest which bounded the view on every side. But this belt is gradually sugar-growing States of Louisiana, are annually adding to the within its bosom fertility enough to clothe and feed the whole popula-



BLUFFS NEAR THE PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, UPPER MISSISSIPPI.



JUNCTION OF THE MISSOURI AND MISSISSIPPI.

tion of Europe and America, if not of Asia and Africa. The sugar plantations have seldom a river breadth of more than five acres, but they extend all but indefinitely into the forest beyond. Some of them less finge the shores of the "Father of Waters."

New Orleans stands on the left bank of the Mississippi, about a hundred miles from its mouths, on a crescent-like bend of the river, whence its name of the "Crescent City." By means of continual



FORT SMELLING, UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

SKETCHES-THE WISSISSIPPI TRANSATLANTIC RIVER.



DOWN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI-FROM THE BATON ROUGE.

deposits of the vast quantities of mud and sand which it holds in solution, and brings down from the great wilderness of the Far West, the Mississippi has raised its bed to a considerable height above the

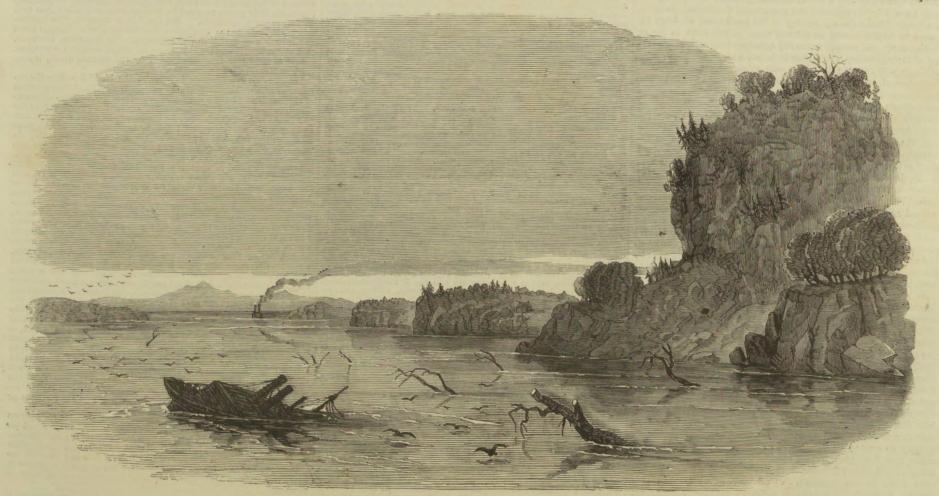


VOYAGERS ASCENDING THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.



WOODCHOPPER'S HUT, LOWER MISSISSIPPI,

drainage finds its way into what in other cities is the natural channel, but runs, from the direction of the stream, into the swamps of the lower country towards Lake Pontchartrain. As there is very little pense to drain it, even as inefficiently as such untoward circumstances of all who prefer the odours of the rose to those of the cess-



THE GRAVEYARD, LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

pool. The population of the city is about 120,000, of whom one-half or more are alleged to be of French extraction. The French call themselves, and are called, Creoles-a term that does not imply, as many people suppose, an admixture of black blood. Indeed, all persons of European descent born in this portion of America are strictly, according to the French meaning of the word, Creoles. New Orleans is less like an American city than any other on the whole continent, and reminds the European traveller of Havre or Boulogue-sur-Mer. From the admixture of people speaking the English language it is most like Boulogne; but the characteristics of the streets and of the architecture are more like those of Havre. The two languages divide the city between them. On one side of the great bisecting avenue of Canal-street the shop signs are in French, and every one speaks that language; on the other side the shops and the language are English. On the French side are the Opera House, the restaurants, the cafés, and the modistes. On the English or American side are the great hotels, the banks, the Exchange, and the centre of business. There is one little peculiarity in New Orleans which deserves notice as characteristic of its French founders. In other American cities no effort of imagination is visible in the naming of streets. On the contrary, there is in this respect an almost total absence of invention. New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, and St. Louis seem to have exhausted at a very early period of their histories the imagination or the gratitude of their builders; street nomenclature has been consigned to the alphabet at Washington, where they have A-street, B-street, C-street, D-street, &c. At New York the streets are named from First-street up to One Hundred and Eighty-eighth or even to Two Hundredth street. At Philadelphia imagination in this particular matter seems to have reached its limit when it named some of the principal thoroughfares after the most noted and beautiful trees that flourished on the soil :-

> Walnut, Chestnut, Spruce, and Pine, Hickory, Sassafras, Oak, and Vine

Having stretched so far it could go no further, and took refuge, as New York did, in simple arithmetic. At Cincinnati, where the same system prevails, the street-painters do not even take the trouble of adding the word street, but simply write Fourth or Fifth, as the case may be. In that pleasant and prosperous place you order an extortionate coachdriver to take you, not to Fourth-street, but to Fourth. Not so in New Orleans. The early French had greater fertility of fancy, and named their streets after the Muses and the Graces, the Nereids and the Oreads, the Dryads and the Hamadryads, and all the gods and goddesses of Olympus. Having exhausted their classic reminiscences, they next, as a gallant people, bethought themselves of the names of fair ladies-dames and demoiselles-and named some of the newer streets after the Adeles, Julies, Maries, Alines, and Antonines, whom they held in love or reverence. When these failed they betook themselves to the names of eminent men-in their own and in ancient times-to those of Lafayette or Washington, or to the founders of New Orleans, the Carondelets and the Poydras. It is, perhaps, too late for New York and other great American cities to alter the system they have established; but to name a street after a public benefactor, a statesman, a warrior, a philosopher, or a poet, or even after the Muses and the Graces, seems preferable to so tame and prosaic a method of nomenclature as that afforded by the alphabet or the multiplication

The most prominent public building in New Orleans is the St. Charles Hotel, an edifice somewhat after the style and appearance of the Palace of the King of the Belgians at Brussels. During the twelve days I remained under its hospitable roof it contained from seven hundred to seven hundred and fifty guests; and its grand entrancehall, where the gentlemen congregate from nine in the morning till eleven or twelve at night, to read the newspapers, to smoke, to chew, and, let me add, to spit, presented a scene of bustle and animation which I can compare to nothing but the Bourse at Paris during the full tide of business, when the agioteurs and the agens de change roar, and scream, and gesticulate like maniacs. The southern planters and their wives and daughters, escaping from the monotony of their cotton or sugar plantations, come down to New Orleans in the early spring season, and, as private lodgings are not to be had, they throng to the St. Louis and the St. Charles Hotels, but principally to the St. Charles, where they lead a life of constant publicity and gaiety, and make amends for the seclusion and weariness of the winter. As many as a hundred ladies (to say nothing of the gentlemen) sit down together to breakfast-the majority of them in full dress as for an evening party, and arrayed in the full splendour both of their charms and of their jewellery. At dinner it is but a repetition of the same brilliancy, only that the ladies are still more gorgeously and elaborately dressed, and make a still greater display of pearls and diamonds. After dinner the drawing-rooms offer a scene to which no city in the world affords a parallel. It is the very Court of Queen Mob, whose courtiers are some of the fairest, wealthiest, and most beautiful of the daughters of the south, mingling in true Republican equality with the chance wayfarers, gentle or simple, well-dressed or ill dressed, clean or dirty, who can pay for a nightly lodging or a day's board at this mighty caravanserai. To rule such a hotel as this in all its departments, from the kitchen and the wine-cellar to the treasury and the reception-rooms, with all its multifarious array of servants, black and white, bond and free, male and female-to maintain order and regularity, enforce obedience, extrude or circumvent plunderers, interlopers, and cheats-and, above all, to keep a strict watch and guard over that terrible enemy who is always to be dreaded in America-fire-is a task demanding no ordinary powers of administration and government; but it is one that is well performed by the proprietors, Messrs. Hall and Hildreth. Their monster establishment is a model of its kind, and one of the "sights" of America.

So much for the indoor life of New Orleans as I beheld it. Its outdoor life is seen to greatest advantage on the Levée. The river can scarcely be seen for the crowd of steam-boats and of shipping that stretch along the Levée for miles; and the Levée itself is covered with bales of cotton and other produce, which hundreds of negroes, singing at their work, with here and there an Irishman among them, are busily engaged in rolling from the steamers and depositing in the places set apart for each consignee. These places are distinguished one from the other by the little flags stuck upon them-flags of all colours and mixtures of colours and patterns; and here the goods remain in the open air, unprotected, until it pleases the consignees to remove them. New Orleans would seem, at first glance, to overflow with wealth to such an extent as to have no room for storage. The street pavements actually do service for warehouses, and are cumbered with barrels of salt, corn, flour, pork, and molasses, and bales of cotton, to such an extent as to impede the traffic, and justify the belief that the police must either be very numerous and efficient, or the population very honestly disposed. The docks of Liverpool are busy enough, but there is no bustle, no life, no animation, at Liverpool at all equal to those which may be seen at the Levée in the "Crescent City." The

fine open space, the clear atmosphere, the joyousness and alacrity of the negroes, the countless throngs of people, the forests of funnels and masts, the plethora of cotton and corn, the roar of arriving and departing steam-boats, and the deeper and more constant roar of the multitude, all combine to impress the imagination with visions of wealth, power, and dominion, and to make the Levée as attractive to the philosopher as it must be to the merchant and man of business.

On the third day after my arrival I was a spectator of the revelries of the "Mystick Krewe of Comus"-an association of citizens whose names are known only to the initiated, who annually celebrate the festival of Mardi Gras by a procession through the city. The procession on this occasion represented Comus leading the revels, followed by Momus, Janus, Pomona, Vertumnus, Flora, Ceres, Pan, Bacchus, Silenus, Diana, and, in fact, the whole Pantheon of the Greek mythology, male and female, all dressed in appropriate costume. The Krewe" assembled at nine o'clock in Lafayette-square, and, having obtained permission of the Mayor to perambulate the city with torchlights, started in procession through the principal streets to the Gaiety Theatre, where the performers in the masque, to the number of upwards of one hundred, represented four classical tableaux before a crowded audience, and they protracted the festival till midnight. At that hour dancing commenced, and the masquers mingled with the general public, and kept up the revels till daylight.

REPORT ON THE POST OFFICE.

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On Tuesday was issued the fourth report of the late Postmaster-General (the Duke of Argyll) on the Post Office, it being that for the year 1857. It appears from the report that last year the number of post-offices in the United Kingdom was increased by 235, making the whole present number 11,291. Of these 810 are head post-offices, and 10,291 sub-post-offices, 295 road letter-boxes (some in towns and some in rural districts) were put up last year; making the whole number 703. At 1041 places free deliveries were established for the first time last year; and at 297 other places, including Dublin, Bristol, Bath, Exeter, Oldham, the thickly-inhabited district round Manchester, Perth, and the neighbourhood of Belfast, the free delivery was extended or otherwise improved. Measures are in progress, though they must necessarily proceed gradually, for still further improving the postal service in the suburbam districts. During the last year lifty-nine additional towns were provided with day-mails to or from the metropolis of one or other of the three parts of the United Kingdom, and some of them with mails in both directions. Supplementary mails, moreover, being the third dispatched from or to London in a single day, were established with Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Cambridge, Southampton, Sheffield, and other towns. The distance over which mails are now conveyed within the United Kingdom by railways, mail-coaches, &c., steam-packets, boats, and foot-messengers, is nearly 130,000 miles per day.

In England last year there were 410,000,000 letters, about 21 to each person; in Ireland, 43,000,000, being about 7 to each person; in Scotland, 51,000,000, being about 16 to each person. At Leeds the proportion is as high as 24 letters to each person; at Glasgow and Birmingham, 27; at Liverpool, 29; in Dublin and Manchester, 30; in Edinburgh, 36; and in London, 43.

As compared with 1856, this number shows an increase of 26,000,000;

London, 43.

As compared with 1856, this number shows an increase of 26,000,000; and as compared with the year previous to the introduction of penny postage (1839) an increase (omitting franks) of 428,000,000 millions; making the present number of letters more than sixfold what it was in 1839. During the last five years the rate of increase in letters, as compared in each instance with the number in the preceding year, has been as follows:—1853, 8\frac{1}{4} per cent; 1854, 8; 1855, 2\frac{3}{4}; 1856, 4\frac{3}{4}; 1857, 5\frac{5}{2}; average, nearly 6.

onlows:—1893, §§ per cent; 1894, 8; 1895, 2§; 1896, 4§; 1897, 5§; 34°crage, learly 6.

Of the whole number of letters last year nearly a quarter were delivered in London and the suburban districts; and, counting those also which were dispatched, nearly one-half passed through the London office. The number of letters given in the foregoing statements include colonial and oreign letters delivered in the United Kingdom as well as inland letters, the great bulk, however, are inland; the colonial and foreign letters orming less than one-fiftieth of the whole number delivered.

According to an official return in a recent number of the Journal de St. Petersbourg, giving various Russian postal statistics for the year 1855, the whole number of letters posted in Russia was about 16,400,000, or lmost the same as the number posted in the single city of Manchester and its suburbs.

almost the same as the number posted in the sugar and its suburbs.

The number of registered letters last year was rather more than a million and a quarter, or about one registered letter to 400 ordinary letters. The number of newspapers delivered in the United Kingdom last year, as in the previous year, was about 71,000,000, nearly three-quarters of which bore the impressed or newspaper stamp, the others having been paid by postage stamps.

The number of letters returned to the writers last year, owing to failure in the attempts to deliver them, was about 1,700,000. Owing to the same cause about 580,000 newspapers were also undelivered, being about 1 in 122 of the whole number.

cause about \$80,000 newspapers were also undelivered, being about 1 in 122 of the whole number.

There were about \$6,000,000 of book packets last year. The average weight of a book packet is about five ounces and a half, and the average postage about \$24d.

During the last year 138 new money-order offices were opened—viz., 95 in England and Wales, 9 in Ireland, and 34 in Scotland; making the whole number 2233. Notwitbstanding the depression of trade during a large part of last year, there was no falling off in the number of money orders, but, on the contrary, a considerable increase, though not so great as in many previous years. The greatest number of orders ever paid in England and Wales in one day was on the 24th December last, when it was upwards of 38,000

England and Wales in one day was on the 24th December last, when it was upwards of 33,000

The rate of increase in the gross revenue in the two years was as follows:—1856—England, nearly 6 per cent; Ireland, nearly 5 per cent; Scotland, nearly 7 per cent; United Kingdom, rather more than 5½ per cent. 1857—England, rather more than 6 per cent. Ireland, about 2½ per cent; Scotland, about 6½ per cent; United Kingdom, nearly 6 per cent. The increase of expenditure properly appertaining to the year in 1857 was at the rate of nearly 2½ per cent, as compared with 4½ per cent in 1856.

The net revenue, takem as the difference between the gross revenue and expenditure properly appertaining to the year, is as follows:—1856—£1,194.398. 1857—£1,322,237. Increase—£127,849. This increase is at the rate of rather more than 10 per cent, as compared with 7 per cent in 1856.

Indian Habits and English Habits.—From the moment a young officer sets foot in the Bengal Presidency he is perpetually reminded that every English idea and habit is the sure mark of a griffin (that is, of a fool). He must not go out in the sunshine—he must travel in a palkee instead of on horseback—he must be punkaed, and tattied, and God knows what else—he must have a "khansarmaun," a "kibruntgar," a sirdar-bearer and bearers, and a host of other servants; one for his pipe, another for his umbrella, another for his bottle, another for his ehair, &c.—all to do the work of one man; and which work would be done by one man in the case of the Bombay griffin. By all these people the youth is called "glureeb purwar," "hoodawund," &c. This state of affairs bewilders the new comer, till, resigning himself to his fate, he becomes accustomed to it, and gradually loses part of the manliness of the Anglo-Saxon character. With the external luxurious and lazy habits of Hincotan he imperceptibly adopts somewhat of Oriental morality. The remedy is evident. Let it be the fashion to be English. It is a fallacy to suppose that the climate compels to be otherwise. There are faults enough, I suppose, in the European society of the Western Presidency; but assuredly it is ten times more English than that of Bengal, yet the INDIAN HABITS AND ENGLISH HABITS .- From the moment a mough, I suppose, in the European society of the Western Presidency; but assuredly it is ten times more English than that of Bengal, yet the climate is no better than that of the latter. Let the griffin have no more than two body servants at most; let him have no one in his service who will not do such work as his master bids him do. If the Hindoos object os such service, there are plenty of Mussulmans ready, willing, and able to take their places, and with no more prejudices than a Christian. Let the young man never enter a palkee, but go about on the back of his pony; et him not fear the sun—it may tan his cheeks, but it will not hurt him, it is your effeminate gentlefolk, who live in dark houses artificially cooled, with a dozen Hindoos at work, with fans and flappers to beat the lies off them, who enfier by exposure, not the hardy young Englishman, who, if not intemperate, soon becomes acclimated; and the more readily to the less he regards the sunshine, which is healthy enough in moderation.—Brigadier John Jacob.

CHERCH SERVICE IN A CANTON TEMPLE—A correspondent of

CHURCH SERVICE IN A CANTON TEMPLE.—A correspondent of the Watchman at Canton writes as follows:—'To think of the Church of England service and a British sermon in a Mandarin's yamun, which I attended last Sunday, or of worshipping the true God with a Christian congregation in the temple of the favourite goddess Kawn Yin, which I hope to do to-morrow, is certainly enough to make the wooden delties themselves start into life, if they were anything at all but vanity."

NOVEL TIGER HUNT.—A singular occurrence took place at Bombay, on the morning of March 2, in the shape of a tiger hunt. The officers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Aden espied a tiger swimming from the main land in the direction of Mazagong at an early hour in the morning. A boat was instantly lowered, and the crew, armed with ship's muskets, came up with the brute whilst in the act of boarding a bungalow, whose dismayed crew endeavoured to beat him off with handspikes and other weapons. The boat's crew of the Aden brought him down by a quick discharge of shot through the head. He was taken on board the Aden, and found to be a full-grown tiger, weighing 353 lbs.

HISTORY OF CIVILISATION.

THE object aimed at by the author of the work we are about to notice* is nothing less than to found the science of history, or of human progress, and elevate it to the rank of other sciences. His design, vast and noble, will require a long life and great industry to carry it out. But as yet, though he have been several years engaged in his task, and though this volume extends to 854 pages, he has not got task, and though this volume extends to 854 pages, he has not got further than the Introduction. Man, as an individual, and society, composed of individuals, are subject to distinct laws of physical and moral development by which the condition of both is at every moment determined. To investigate and ascertain these is necessary. Human actions, arbitrary and irregular as the motives of individuals appear, are regulated by definite and certain laws. The number of births, deaths, and marriages, and the relative number of the sexes, are all now known, by the reports of the Registrar-General, to be regular and uniform, and on this regularity and uniformity tables of life assurance and of relief for sickness are constructed. The commission of murder appears extremely irregular and capricious. Our own criminal returns inform us that the number of murders varies very little from year to year. Statisticians have established the fact of different countries that, amongst a given population of the same country, about an equal number of murders is annually committed, and different instruments are employed in about the same proportion. So it is with suicides. The annual average number in London is 240, and the lowest noticed for several years was 213, and the greatest in 1846—a year of great railway excitement—was 266. Mr. Buckle accordingly concludes that crimes are in a great measure the consequences of the general condition of society. In France the number of persons accused of crimes between 1826 and 1844 was about equal to the number of males who died in Paris in the same period; and it is remarkable that the annual fluctuacions in the mortality of Paris. The uniform sequence in actions thus ascertained is the foundation of the science of history.

Life depends on food; and food, both in quantity and kind, originally depended exclusively on soil, situation, and climate. In Asia civilisation has always, accordingly, been confined to the vast district where a rich and alluvial soil has secured that easy subsistence witho further than the Introduction. Man, as an individual, and society,

still to be seen at Cordova, Bagdad, and Delhi. In Persia and Mexico, from similar circumstances, such as temperate climates and fertile soils, a similar civilisation grew into existence. Long days and long nights in Norway, and seasons of great drought in Spain and Portugal, are in these countries inimical to continuous labour, and the people are said to be alike in fickleness and instability. Italy is still the prey of volcances and earthquakes, and the Italians continue to be very superstitious. A large proportion of the population of England are necessarily familiar with the dangers of the sea, and accustomed to conquer them. Their fearlessness imparts a general characteristic to the nation. Everywhere, and through all time, a close connection may be traced between the peculiarities of the external world, even to minute particulars, and the prevalent qualities of the intellect. This is the main principle of the book. The influence of the external world on man, his appetities, passions, and intellect, are all regulated by certain definite laws which it is man's glorious privilege to be able to comprehend.

The author establishes this principle by many more numerous and eautiful illustrations than those we have referred to. In some of his details, however, he departs from this principle, and assigns to the intellect in its riper stages—a power which he denies to it at its commencement. "The powers of nature," he says, "are limited and stationary, but the powers of man are unlimited." This seems incorrect. For us the powers of nature are not limited. We are for ever learning something more of them, and as we learn they expand. For ever as we advance the limits recede, and we are for ever made to comprehend that we can prover reach them. Intellect ever made to comprehend that we can never reach them. Intellect guiding industry enables man as society advances to produce wealth infinitely great compared to the spontaneous productions of any soil or climate, and enables him to turn the peculiarities which seemed or climate, and enables him to turn the peculiarities which seemed obstacles to his advancement to the means of progress. The ocean, which seemed destined to keep separate for ever the distant people of the globe, has become the common highway. But, though civilised society is infinitely powerful compared to a few scattered savages, the intellect has acquired its capabilities only by studying and using the powers of nature. It does not and cannot go beyond them. Mr. Buckle himself says of the latter half of the eighteenth century, "the intellect of France was then concentrated on the external world with an unprecedented zeal, and thus aided that vast movement of which the Revolution itself was merely a single consequence." Thus at the latest period of history, as well as at its commencement, the external world exercises a powerful influence over the development of the intellect. "We are a powerful influence over the development of the intellect. "We are bound," Mr. Buckle also says, "to believe, since every addition to knowledge affords fresh proof of the regularity with which all the changes of nature are conducted that the same regularity existed long before our little planet assumed its present form, and before man trod on the surface of the earth." But this law of thought, this instinc-tive belief, leads to the conclusion that the cause of civilisation must be the same now as at its commencement. The assertion, therefore, that at one time it was the external world and at another the intellect,

except as the latter is always formed by the external world, is contrary to Mr. Buckle's own teaching.

But it is much shorter work to notice the blemishes than the ex-But it is much shorter work to notice the blemishes than the excellences of Mr. Buckle's profound work. His outline of the progress of the English and the French intellect—from the middle of the sixteenth to the end of the eighteenth century for the former, and to the end of the reign of Louis XIV. for the latter—supplies a comparison and a contrast unequalled, we think, by any historian. The English reader will be astonished at some of the opinions entertained by his ancestors, and at the slow progress by which error after error was cast aside, and the truth, as we now conceive it, established. He will, however, be pleased to learn that the establishment here of the great Protestant doctrine of individual responsibility in matters of religion led to political freedom; while its suppression in France, under Louis XIV. and his immediate successors, tended to preserve despotism there, and was one of the remote causes of its great and terrible Revolution. Contrary to some writers, Mr. Buckle shows that mind in France, lution. Contrary to some writers, Mr. Buckle shows that mind in France, like mind in England, was greatly developed by the doctrines and excitement of the Reformation; and that all the men of genius who illustrated the reign of Louis XIV. were born and bred and had their minds formed during that great excitement. The latter part of his reign, when his despotism was fully established, and when he had carried into full effect the system of patronage and protection now so much admired, stifled the talents of the people; and France, instead of being glorious, was bankrupt in finance, morals, and honour. We have had "word-pictures painted" of the incidents of the great Revolution, but Mr. Buckle has given us for the first time in his spirited description of the decay of the French intellect under Louis XIV., and its subsequent growth, while the French Government was ignorant of the fact, a true account, we bilieve of the origin and immediate causes of that formed during that great excitement. The latter part of his reign true account, we believe, of the origin and immediate causes of that remarkable event. To the previous growth of intellect in England France was deeply indebted, and since then England has, in turn, been deeply indebted to the intellect of France. It is a great consolation under temporary disappointments to believe that the

consolation under temporary disappointments to believe that the general intellect, which is common property and the common inheritance, ultimately governs all society, and effectually restrains or extinguishes individual caprice and individual power.

In conclusion, we must say that Mr. Buckle should have pulleddown the scaffolding of method and of rules he has used to construct his edifice. The edifice itself, though thus incumbered, is a noble monument of modern literary industry and skill. It speaks of the devotion of a life to one great object, and will redeem this age from the reproach of literary frivolity. Like standard works, it will be placed in every library, and be for ages a source of instruction and an index to every library, and be for ages a source of instruction and an index to

* History of Civilisation in Europe. By Henry Thomas Buckle. Vol. I. John W. Parker and Sons.

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Prepared only by the Patentees. ROBINSON, ERVIVILES, and CO.,
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TOMEOPATHIC PATIENTS, Dyspeptics, and persons of delicate constitution are strongly recommended to use TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMEOPATHIC COCA, which is prepared with the greatest possible care upon well-tested principles, by which the redundant, cleaginous, and grosser parts of the nut are entirely removed, and its nutritious, grateful, and valuable properties fully developed. Solid by most Grocers and Teachelers in Town and Country, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Soluble and Dietetic Cocasa, and all kinds of plain and fancy Cocas and Checolates. See that each packet is labelled "Taylor Brothers," London.

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PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY A (LIMITED) are now selling their patent fluid sHEI WOODOLE, for removing stains of grease from trom silks, satis carpets, table-covers, books, drawings, lamp globes, kid gloves, & sold in bottles at ls. 6d. each, with labels and capsules marke "Price's Fatent." Sherwoodole will be found to have a much le unpleasent smell while being used than most other solvents, and ev porates, leaving no trace in the fabri- cleansed. Directions for ure given with each bottle. To be had at the Italiam Warehouses at Chemists, and wholesale at PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (LIMITED), Be mont, Vauxhall, London, S.

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Perfume distilled. A single 28. Sd. Bottle will verify the fact. Ask
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The SUCCESSFUL RESULTS of the last HALF CENTURY have
proved beyond question that
OWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL possesses
paculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and
improvement of the Hunau Hair is recognited from the con-

To peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from Sourf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy. For children it is esuccially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Prior as double that size, 21s.

CAUTION.—On the Wrapper of each Bottle are the words "Rowlands Macassar Oil, &c.," in white letters, and their signature. A. Rowlands Sons, in red ink. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

JAMES LEWIS'S MARROW OIL for the HAIR; Jockey Club, Francipanni, and Wood-violet Perfumes for the Handkerchief; and lodine Scap for the Skin.—Manufactory, 6, Bartlett'a-buildings, Holborn; and 66, Oxford-street, W.

JAMES LEWIS'S PATENT IODINE BOAP is recommended at the only soap possessing any specific antitary properties buneficial to the skin, and generally approved and recommended by the faculty.—Soid, at 56, Oxford-street, W.

REY HAIR Restored to its Natural Colour,
Neuralgia Cured by the Patent Magnetic Combs, Hair and
Flesh Brushes. Pamphlets, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its
Remedy," by post for four stamps.—F. HERING, 33, Basinghallstreet. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—A new and original fuvention of Chemically-prepared WHHTE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. All sharp edges are avoided, and no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a perfect fit secured; while, from the softmess and fastibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELE, Surgeon Dentist, 9, Lower Groavenor-street, London, and 14, Gay-street, Bath

I MPORTANT.—YOUNG'S CORN and
BUNION PLASTERS are the best ever invented. Observed and Address printed as the best ever invented. BUNION PLASTERS are the best ever invented. Observe the Name and Address printed on the label, without which none are genuine. May be had of all chemists: 1s. per box, or thirteen stamps. Address H. loung, 1, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, E.G.

THE MAHARAJAH JUNG BAHADOOR REVIEWING HIS TROOPS.

We have been favoured with the accompanying Sketch by Captain C. H. Byers, Assistant Resident at Nepaul, who is accompanying the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor and his troops in their co-operation with the British against the rebels. He says:—"The Sketch represents the the British against the rebels. He says:—"The Sketch represents the Goorkah force filing off from their encamping-ground on to the road leading to Goruckpore, on the morning of the 6th January, at 3 p m., on which day they had driven the rebels before them across the River Raptee, with much slaughter; captured six guns; and thus placed the British authorities once more in possession guns; and thus placed the British authorities once more in possession of Goruckpore. The group represents the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor; General Macgregor, Military Commissioner; Captain Macgregor, Military Secretary and A.D.C. to the General; two other officers, and myself. We sat for nearly an hour watching the troops pass, and then, mounting our horses, took up our proper position amidst the advancing columns."

THE JACKATALLA BARRACKS IN INDIA.

completed, will aford ample accommodation for 2400 men.
In addition to the barracks, there are staff-quarters, commissariat godowns, and it is ultimately intended to erect aflour-mill and bakery.
The only saw-mill, we believe, in India, connected with Government works, has been devised and constructed by Captain Campbell, and is now at work, capable of cutting over one thousand feet of timber daily.
The estimated cost of this large pile of buildings, measuring 1000 feet by 350 is £180 000

The estimated cost of this large pile of buildings, measuring 1000 feet by 350, is £160,000.

The following interesting description of Ootacamund is from Household Words, March 20:—

In the Madras Presidency the greatest and most famous sanatorium is that of Ootacamund, built on the Neilgherry, or Blue Mountains, among the south-west Ghauts, and at no great distance from the sea. All along the ranges of the Ghauts,—that run along the western coast of India, making as it were a steep wall between the flat coast and the high Deccan table-land.—there are hill stations built for medical purposes; but many admirable spots have been hitherto neglected. Ootacamund, in the extreme south, is the most attractive of all, and has a small European population



GOORKAHS FILING OFF BEFORE MAHARAJAH JUNG BAHADOOR, ON THE MORNING OF THE OCCUPATION OF GORUCKPORE.

permanently resident there, who are attached to the place on account of what is called its "English" climate by some, its "Swiss" climate by others. There is much truth in these laudations. If one were taken blindfolded up to Ootacamund, one might easily believe oneself in some charming tract of Welsh scenery when the bandage was removed. The Dodabetta Peak, soaring almost nine thousand feet above the sea-level, and crested with snow; the lake, around which English ladies are driving in English pony-carriages; the English-looking cottages and villas dotted about; the trees, fruits, and flowers; seem to complete the illusion. Many of the hill stations are ugly and bare; you put up with privations and the sight of barren rocks, merely to get away from your old enemy, the sun; but Ootacamund is pretty and cheerful. There are seldom fewer than a thousand Europeans there. You can see there what you seldom see on the plains: English children running and laughing merrily, playing at English games, with something like English colour in their cheeks. Ladies ride, and drive, and walk, almost as freely as in Europe. It is not necessary to snatch one's exercise at dawn; and there are few days when a punkah is really needed. The secret of all this delightful contrast to the general climate of India is, that the station of Ootacamund is seven thousand feet above the sea-level—about on a par with the Grands Mulets at Chamounix. The hills and level table-lands are covered with a short, sweet grass, mixed with heath and thyme, and Alpine gentian, which affords the best possible pasturage for the sheep and cattle of the Todahs, the aboriginal possessors of the country. The only wild trees are the birch, the hazel, and t eash, and fir; but there are pear and plum orchards

that would do credit to Devonshire; and in the proper season one may behold a sea of white and pinkish blossoms on the apple and cherry trees, whose ancestors grew in English soil. All European vegetables thrive in the gardens, where the frost nips the almond and orange trees to death; and no grain, except millet, is grown that does not belong to Europe. Wheat, barley, peas, and potatoes are most common. The inhabitants have their balls and races, though the place is less gay than Simla, and high play is not usual. Some years ago English foxhounds were kept here. The climate is less affected by the monsoons than might be supposed; and neither droughts nor heavy rains are common; but frost is usual during the winter nights; and a visitor is surprised how enjoyable portwine, a blazing fire, and woollen clothing, can be, even in India. Walks and rides abound; and it is curious to notice the wood-strawberries among the tufted rocks, the little violets peeping from the long grass, the rivulets full of trout—all sorts of familiar objects that tell a tale of home.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

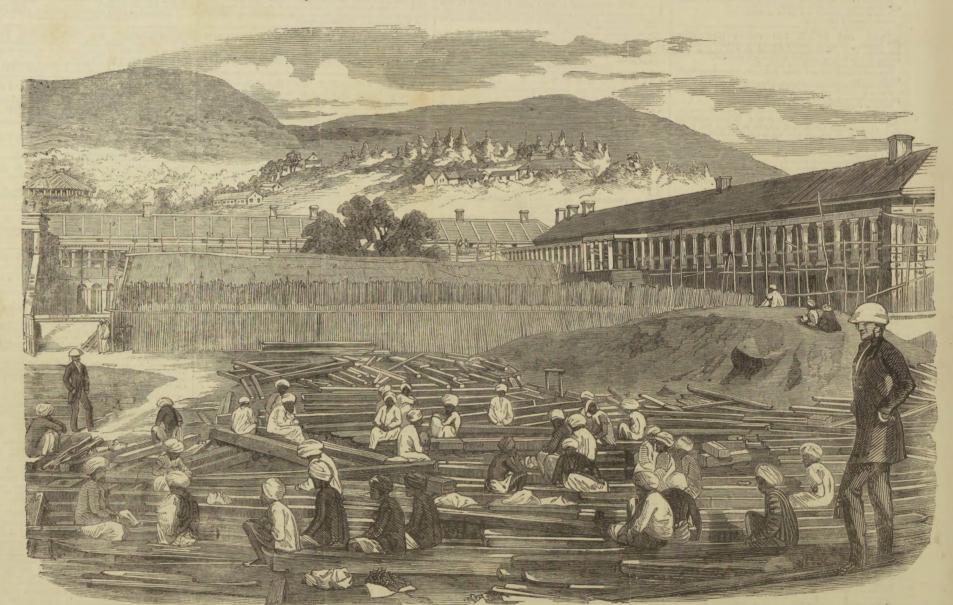
effected, and the Tartar army dispersed in the houses of the Chinese utterly annihilated.

Again, at pp. 194-195, vol. 2, M. Hue gives an interesting account of a prayer of six syllables which the natives of Thibet repeat on their rosaries. The words are "Om mani padme houm." This prayer is everywhere engraven on stones and rocks, and is on all the flags that float above the doors of their houses. The author explains the meaning of these words, and traces them to the Sanscrit. "Om," he says, is amongst the Hindoos the mystic name of the Divinity, with which all their prayers begin; "mani" signifies a gem, or precious thing; "padma," the lotus—"padma" being the vocative, and "houm" is a particle, expressing a wish or desire, equivalent to our "Amen." The translation of this prayer is—"Oh the gem in the lotus! Amen."

Assuming M. Hue's work to be correct, I am inclined to believe that the sepoys, in sending about the cakes and the lotus amongst the native army, communicated an organised conspiracy for a general massacre of the Europeans after the manner of the Chinese on some fixed day, and that on purely religious grounds. The cakes, no doubt, were the signal for the massacre, and the lotus explained the reason—namely, a religious one It is a strange coincidence, too, that in both cases the dominion of the foreigners had lasted one hundred years.

I am, Sir, yours most obediently,

Kirkcadbright.



CONSTRUCTING THE JACKATALLA BARRACKS, NEAR OOTACAMUND, NEILGHERRY HILLS,—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.